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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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23 October 1985

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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BOTSWANA

COMMENTARY FORESEES HARD TIMES AS RSA ECONOMY SUFFERS

MB131718 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Station commentary: "Economic Future"]

[Text] It appears hard times lie ahead for the southern African subcontinent as the white South African giant begins to show serious signs of fatigue. Pressure on the South African economy is thought to be the greatest in recent history with the threats of sanctions not only gaining momentum, but becoming a reality.

America, which was known to be the traditional backer of South Africa, has become the latest Western power to apply selective sanctions against apartheid. Its president, Ronald Reagan, known for his ambivalent but ostensibly sympathetic attitude toward South Africa, this week succumbed to growing internal and international calls for sanctions against South Africa. Observers say although the American move amounts to nothing more than a mere symbolic gesture, the fact the largest democracy in the world is now turning its back on its traditional ally is itself significant. It was thought to be enough to send shock waves within the ruling circles in the embattled country.

South Africa itself is doing very little to ward off an impending peril. If anything, the authorities are adding more fuel to the fire with the forceful implementation of draconian laws, the sustenance of the state of emergency, and detentions without trial of leading opponents of apartheid, including the patron of the United Democratic Front, Dr Allan Boesak.

Reactions to the South African situation vary. The Australian prime minister, for instance, has described the South African police as the most brutal in modern time. The LONDON TIMES said in its main editorial last week that the sudden onset of dramatic financial difficulties in South Africa shows how private financial sanctions can be swift, simple and disturbingly powerful.

But as we helplessly watch the growing economic and political crisis in South Africa we mustn't even for a moment think we are insulated. There is a saying that when elephants fight, it is the grass that suffers. There is no way in which the fledgling nations like Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland will avoid the impact of recession. This is because of the traditional trading patterns and the currency and customs relations.

The recent fuel increases in South Africa and the plunging of the rand to an all-time low are seen as signs of things to come. It's time Botswana and Batswana gear themselves psychologically and practically for any eventuality. In the past, Botswana was able to withstand pressure from outside thanks to the strong fiscal policy and sound management of the economy. When in 1984 inflation in South Africa was rampant at 15 percent, it just kept at around 8 percent in Botswana, but it's doubtful if the measures applied then would be adequate for a prolonged economic war in southern Africa. We must be ready with appropriate contingency measures as a government and as a nation if we are to survive what looks like a bleak economic future ahead.

CSO: 3400/100

BOTSWANA

COMMENTARY VIEWS RSA'S REFUSAL TO PAY COMPENSATION

MB271328 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Station commentary: "The Complex Situation in Southern Africa"]

[Text] The situation in Southern Africa is becoming more complex each passing day and at the center of all the problems, including a threat to international peace and security, is South Africa itself. The fact is that there are more Security Council resolutions of censure on South Africa than on any other country represented at the United Nations. With its merciless assault on its own citizens and militarily weaker neighbors, it has earned itself the label of the bully of Southern Africa.

The latest in a series of disturbing events was the invasion of Angola on the pretext that this was a preemptive strike against the South-West African People's Organization, which we call SWAPO. But Angola countered and we have no reason to doubt its argument, that the invasion was aimed at bolstering the shaky military position of UNITA which is also known to receive massive backing from the West.

Then there was the confession coming from South Africans themselves for what was called tactics [as heard] reasons. Pretoria had been giving assistance to Renamo which is waging a war against the Mozambican Government. This proved that Mozambique had been right to complain that South Africa had not been honoring the Nkomati Accord signed between the two countries last year.

These incidents are surely enough to prove South Africa's policy of destabilization. We in Botswana, who were the direct victims of one of these brutal actions for no reason other than that we give sanctuary to victims of oppression, view these latest developments in southern Africa with great concern. We have firsthand experience of how savage their troops can be once they are in a foreign land. They shoot to kill and they shoot indiscriminately. We therefore feel nervous when such a callous regime, which has the guts to shoot a 6-year-old child from Lesotho and blow two Botswana girls to smithereens, are still referred to as the bastion of civilization in Africa by some Western circles.

If those who in past years have accounted for the deaths of more than 1,000 in the South Africa and beyond are supposed to be civilized, and those who respect human values and dignity, like Botswana, are denied this privilege, then one is bound to wonder if the word civilization hasn't lost its meaning.

In this hour of crisis on the subcontinent, every opportunity to salvage the worsening situation by peaceful means must be seized. This week's talks in Pretoria between Botswana and South Africa must be viewed in this context. We believe Botswana, as an island of peace in a sea of insanity, can play a meaningful role in politics of southern Africa. It's only disturbing when those on the other side don't cooperate in efforts to secure peace in the subcontinent as evidenced by their refusal to pay compensation for the destruction of life and property by their commandos. As far as many Botswana are concerned, this is rubbing salt into the wound.

South Africa's decision not to meet Botswana's demand for reparations is not backed by any legal or moral consideration. Botswana is not at war with South Africa, therefore any act of terrorism perpetrated by its forces, such as the 14 June raid, is the direct responsibility of the aggressor state. We can only hope South Africa will reconsider its stubborn position.

CSO: 3400/43

BOTSWANA

MASIRE SAYS FOREIGN INVESTMENT SAFE IN COUNTRY

MB301333 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has declared that foreign investment in Botswana will be safer than in the best of the countries in the subregion. In a speech at the national stadium in Gaborone this morning on the occasion of Botswana's 19th anniversary of independence, Dr Masire said Botswana was fortunate in terms of its political climate. He said this was because it was at peace amid instability and chaotic conditions prevailing in some of the countries with which it shared common borders.

Dr Masire told the nation that interdependence among countries, including between developed and developing countries was increasing. Developed countries were increasingly looking for areas in which they could invest for a reasonable and assured return. He noted that a prerequisite to this was the political climate they perceived in a country. The president said that the government encouraged such investment and had to this end created suitable conditions, ensuring return on investment and reasonable repatriation of profits.

Dr Masire further said that Botswana had been fortunate in the past 19 years to have received tremendous international and bilateral assistance mostly from developed countries for which he was grateful. He added that it was true that the country is still dependent on the goodwill of these countries for it to go ahead, and expressed the hope that developed countries will continue to provide assistance to Botswana.

Earlier, the president had warned that the best test for Botswana as a nation lay in the challenge they face of transforming the country from a pastoral preoccupation into a modern and diversified agriculturally based industrial state. Dr Masire warned that there was no alternative to this strategy and called on Botswana to think appropriately and adjust their attitudes accordingly.

He said that the future of the youth in Botswana would be secured if Botswana could turn their self-sufficiency slogans into reality, particularly with respect to food production. The president added that the level of Botswana's dependence on food imports placed the country's independence in jeopardy. He said that while it may be correct at times to blame others, it was the weakness of Botswana that created conditions for the enemies to reap high dividends from Botswana. He urged Botswana to familiarize themselves with the various incentives the government had put forward in the area of food production.

CSO: 3400/78

BURKINA

CONCLUSION OF STUDENT CONFERENCE REPORTED

Ouagadougou SIDWAYA in French 28 Aug 85 p 5

[Text] The closing session of the first national student conference of Burkina Faso, attended by delegates from all the continents, began on 24 August with a speech by Mamadou Traore, president of the conference presidium.

Traore first of all indicated that among the students are some who once fought for the revolution but who, since the advent of the RDP [People's Democratic Revolution], have turned to the counterrevolution in order to deny and denigrate that which they long sought. For those sick minds, victims of leftist "childishness," Traore said, the only therapy now is to meet their reactionary hysteria with revolutionary violence. It was in order not to attack these last reactionary citadels in a scattered fashion and with their eyes closed that the students organized their first national conference, seeking to define their tasks and strengthen their organizational capabilities. That is why, according to Traore, "today, under the RDP, students organized into committees for the defense of the revolution, (CDR) worked for a week to determine their specific role in Burkinabe society, along with their tasks."

For the president of the conference presidium, the conference bears witness to the ever greater organizational and political capabilities of students, their concern for strengthening their structures and correctly apply the statutes, particularly with the establishment of the national office of university CDR's. He concluded by asserting that "a revolution that does not provide for its own defense and effectiveness dangerously compromises its development and future in time. In other words, the durability of any revolutionary process worthy of the name necessarily resides in the awakening, awareness, mobilization, organization and political, ideological, social, cultural and military education of a force capable of continuing revolutionary action."

Comrade Felix Kabre, delegate from the University of Ouagadougou and president of the national student bureau, spoke next to thank all those who did their utmost to make this first national conference a spectacular success. He went on to say that "the holding of this first national conference of student CDR's strikes a decisive blow against the antiprogressive forces of our country, for they realize the importance of our work and clear and precise political positions, in keeping with the legitimate aspirations of our people." For Kabre, serving the nation means transforming one's patriotic zeal and resolution into action and devoting oneself to it. That is why, he said, the

experience of the past 2 years of struggle, both at home and abroad, entrusts us with many tasks contained in the conclusions of the work of the conference.

He concluded by saying that in order not to betray the trust which the CNR [National Council of the Revolution] has in them, students must "fight our enemies wherever they are found, intransigently and with revolutionary firmness, always advancing the profound aspirations of the people. They must ward off any deviation by a consistent understanding of the COP of 2 October 1983."

The third and last speaker was Comrade Pierre Ouedraogo, who, after asking for a minute of silence to honor our courageous comrade, Georges Namoano, a fearless fighter of the RDP whom death blindly struck down on Thursday, said that thanks to these frank debates, marked by a spirit of maturity and responsibility, the students endowed themselves with a new weapon that "will make them invincible in the face of all the greedy nationals and foreigners whose eyes turn red with tears of rage over the existence of the RDP."

For Ouedraogo, students must employ this weapon with effectiveness and dexterity and their first task is to disseminate the conclusions of the work of the conference wherever they are found, for it is at that price that the hard work and efforts made will bear fruit. "After the exchanges that you have had, all the student CDR's, wherever they may be and however many members they may have, will have to work to raise their level of participation in the struggle. Wherever a Burkinabe is found in the world, there must be a front for the defense and consolidation of the RDP," he continued.

He stated, furthermore, that the massive presence of students in decision-making structures is the sign of the strengthening of power they have assumed with self-sacrifice and dedication. He concluded by saying that "the reactionaries who dream of an RDP without CDR's must realize that in the near future, it will be impossible for them to do anything without the CDR's. They have one choice: to join or disappear."

During the ceremony, two motions concerning the administrative authorities of the University of Ouaga and on peoples in struggle, five recommendations on political organizers, the SNP [expansion unknown], illiteracy, the CRES [expansion unknown], agricultural production, and one resolution on the lack of discipline in student CDR's were read.

At about 2100 hours, the students assembled at the Officers Mess.

[Photo Caption]

Members of the national student bureau: They must coordinate their activities within the CDR's. President, Kabre Felix; secretary general, Bewinde Christophe; information, Bado Guy; treasurer, Sanou Yacouba; Coordinators: France, Badini Zacharie, Sarr Malick; Senegal, Ilboudi Jean-Baptiste, Kagone Soumaila; Benin, Ouedraogo Lamine, Toe Alain; USSR, Zampon Alfred; Arab countries, Diabate Ibrahim.

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CSO: 3419/565

BURUNDI

BRIEFS

JAPANESE AID AGREEMENT--The Burundi minister of external relations and cooperation, Laurent Nzeyimana, and the Japanese ambassador to Burundi, Tsuneo Oyake, on 12 September signed a grant agreement worth 200 million yen, to be used to purchase rice and to cover the cost of transporting it to Bujumbura. This grant is in the framework of the 1980 food aid agreement between the two countries. [Summary] [Bujumbura Domestic Service in French 0420 GMT 14 Sep 85]

CSO: 3400/75

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

BRIEF

SIX CIVILIANS IN GOVERNMENT--General Andre Kolingba, head of state of the Central African Republic, dissolved the Military Committee of National Recovery on Saturday 21 September and formed a new government, characterized in particular by the introduction of several civilians. Gen Kolingba, president of the republic, is also still head of government and minister of defense. Six military ministers have left the government, notably Colonel Alphonse Gombadi, former minister of state for rural development, and Lieutenant Clement Michel N'Gai Voueto, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, who is replaced by civilian Jean-Louis Psimhis, former ambassador in Brussels. Five more civilians have entered the government, which comprises 18 ministers and four secretaries of state. Gen Kolingba had promised to include civilians in the government several times in the past. The next stage should be the organization of parliamentary elections. In fact, a parliament is being built in Bangui. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Sep 85 p 4]

CSO: 3400/74

DJIBOUTI

DETAILS ON TADJOURA SALT RECLAMATION PROJECT

Djibouti LA NATION in French 12 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] Salt is a vital commodity for which we pay over 10 million Djibouti francs to import every year. Our country produced salt until 1957. Now, nearly 30 years later, a Tadjourian has just taken a step toward the reclamation of our salt production industry.

At the start of this century, sea salt, our country's only known natural resource, began to be mined by a French firm: Compagnie des Salines du Midi et de Djibouti (Salt Works of the South and of Djibouti).

This company developed a number of salt marshes at Salines. This place still has the same name, 3 decades after the halt of salt production there. The operation at the salt marshes proceeded very well in the beginning, and a number of markets were found both within the region and elsewhere.

This salt, which was intended primarily for export, was sold to Ethiopia, Japan, and to a number of other countries. Everything went well for the Djibouti Salt Works until 1955 when there was a steep drop in salt production. At that time, from a production of 57,000 tons in 1954, it dropped to 18,000 tons in 1955, 6,000 tons in 1956, and 3,000 in 1957. The reason for this was that the Djibouti salt was no longer competitive on the world market: the salaries and benefits which the Djibouti workers received were a drain on the company's finances, and were too high in relation to those paid in nearby countries, such as Ethiopia and Yemen.

For these reasons, production at the Djibouti Salt Works was halted.

Big Profits for Nomads

The company laid off its employees and closed its doors. This benefitted the Assab salt works in Eritrea, which had many advantages, such as low-cost labor and markets. Its salt production increased from year to year until it reached 100,000 tons.

Salt production in our country was not limited to the production at the Djibouti Salt Works' marshes.

Assal Lake, a large mass of salt sparkling with whiteness, is located several tens of kilometers from Ghoubet El Kharab, 156 meters below sea level.

From time immemorial, nomads in the nearby regions have gone to Assal Lake to get salt supplies, both for their own use and also to sell.

Entire caravans transporting this precious commodity have traveled up to the highlands of Abyssinia, from where they returned laden with "dourah."

This thousand-year-old trade from which the nomads made great profits did not survive for long against the competition from the Assab salt works. It came to a complete halt because of the lack of markets.

A Successful Initiative

Now, about 30 years after the closure of the Djibouti Salt Works, we are totally dependent on foreign salt supplies. According to the statistics service data, salt imports cost us over 10 million francs each year.

Today, salt mining has been revived at the initiative of a Tadjourian, Mr Ahmed Daoud. On the outskirts of Tadjoura, to the right of the new electricity plant, he has established some salt marshes on the edge of the sea.

There are seven artificial marshes in all, covering a large area. "We had no shortage of problems in the beginning, but through our perseverance, we have managed to extract salt," Ahmed Daoud, proud of his accomplishment, told us. He produces salt through the evaporation of seawater from the action of the sun and wind.

Ahmed Daoud uses only a motor-driven pump and about 10 workers. To date he has been operating with his own funds. He has not yet reached the stage of commercial production, for the operation is not yet efficient.

"So far we have been in the testing phase, which has been very encouraging, and we are about to enter the production phase. We will try to expand the number of salt marshes now," explained Ahmed Daoud, sharing his determination to carry this venture forward. His initiative deserves to be encouraged and to be followed closely.

7679
CSO: 3419/605

GHANA

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION WITH UK DISCUSSED

AB281029 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] A member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Mr Justice D. F. Annan, has stressed the crucial role the private sector--both foreign and local--can play to complement the efforts of the public sector in the development of the country. To this end, he called for further development of the bilateral relations existing between Ghana and Britain. Justice Annan made the call when the visiting British parliamentary undersecretary of state for trade and industry, Lord Michael Lucas, paid a courtesy call on him.

The PNDC member endorsed the government's commitment to the development of good relations with Britain and emphasized the important role Britain can play in the economic recovery program [ERP]. He referred particularly to the need to promote investments in the timber, mining, and manufacturing industries. Mr Justice Annan said, in the short term, Ghana looks to the timber industry to provide the necessary base to the economic recovery program. He disclosed that the industry used to provide \$100 million a year. But consequent to the decline of the economy, the earnings in that sector dwindled to about \$20 million. The country is, however, looking forward to doubling the \$100 million in the short term and reaching the height that existed before the decline set in.

On the mining industry, Mr Justice Annan said the gold industry has been able to attract funding from the International Finance Corporation, a private wing of the World Bank, and also from a consortium of international commercial banks into the Ashanti Gold Fields Corporation to revamp its operation. The PNDC member said Ghana appreciates the need to adopt measures leading to increased production. To this end, the government is putting up a new deal for cocoa producers both in terms of rehabilitation of existing farms to promote good husbanding and replanting burnt-out farms. In addition, new forest lands are being brought under cocoa cultivation.

On his part, Lord Lucas said he was very much encouraged by the extraordinary progress made in the ERP in a very short time. He was also impressed by the spirit of understanding which characterized the discussions on trade and commerce. He described his discussions with PNDC secretaries as fruitful and successful. Mr Justice Annan later presented him with a copy of the investment code.

CSO: 3400/65

GHANA

UK'S POSITION ON RSA SANCTIONS

AB281010 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Article from the Press Review]

[Text] The PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC comments on the statement made in Accra by Lord Lucas, the British undersecretary of state for trade and industry, that Britain will never impose any trade sanctions on apartheid South Africa. The paper says this blunt statement has not come as a surprise. This is because until Lord Lucas decided to come out with this statement, it was well-known that British trade with South Africa was mounting and still continues to mount.

The GRAPHIC is, however, surprised that despite this stand, Britain still pretends to be going along with the restrictive measures which the European Community has adopted to bring the racist regime to its knees. The paper refers to another statement by a British spokesman that the country reserved its position on the restrictive measures in order to allow more time for their detailed consideration. Then, in a turn-about statement, this same spokesman said most of the restrictive measures have already been enforced in the United Kingdom, in some cases for a considerable period.

The GRAPHIC sees these statements as double talk and hypocrisy. It says, Britain must realize that the more it delays quick action on the trade sanctions issue, the more it endangers the lives of the indigenous blacks of South Africa. This is because the racists will never cave in so long as they have a strong economy. The GRAPHIC further asks Britain to forget what it calls the black money that enriches the exchequer through her various economic interests in South Africa if she is fully a friend of Africa.

CSO: 3400/65

GHANA

BRIEFS

IDA LOAN GRANTED--Ghana is to receive a credit of \$28 million from the International Development Association [IDA], an affiliate of the World Bank, for the improvement of electricity supply. According to a statement issued by the office of the resident representative of the bank in Accra, the loan will be used to finance the rehabilitation of the generating and distributing facilities of the Electricity Corporation of Ghana, ECG, and the Volta River Authority, VRA. Improvement is to be made to the 30-megawatt diesel plant at Tema, 15 BRA substations, and various ECG distribution facilities. Beside the IDA credit, the ECG, VRA, Italy and Britain will make funds available for financing the program. The IDA credit is for 50 years including 10 years of grace. It carries no interest but has annual charges of 0.5 percent on the undisbursed balances and 0.75 percent on the disbursed balances. [Excerpts] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 26 Sep 85]

CSO: 3400/65

GUINEA

TWO FINANCIAL AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH FRANCE

AB232140 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Two financial agreements were signed today between Guinea and the Aid and Cooperation Fund of France at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. At the signing ceremony, the Guinean side was represented by Captain Facine Toure, minister of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation, who was accompanied by his closest advisers. As for the French side, it was represented by Christian (Saziano) and Edouard (Yole), respectively acting charge d'affaires, and acting head of mission for cooperation at the French Embassy in Guinea.

The first agreement, which concerns modernization of radio equipment and setting up of a frequency-modulation network, involves FR6 million. The money is to enable the national radio to be well received throughout the nation thanks to the setting up of a network of seven frequency-modulation transmitting centers.

The second agreement, which concerns data processing, involves FR200,000 and will help to acquire minimum equipment for the general directorate of data processing which is already assisted by a French technical assistant.

CSO: 3400/72

IVORY COAST

BRIEFS

UK MILITARY DELEGATION--A British military delegation led by Admiral P.N. Marsden of the Royal Navy and comprising military men and functionaries of the British Institute for Defense Studies, the equivalent of the French Institute for Higher National Defense Studies (IHEDN), is now visiting our country. In the company of the British ambassador to Ivory Coast, His Excellency Mr Wilson, this delegation paid courtesy visits to many members of the government last Saturday beginning with Internal Security Minister General Oumar Ndaw, who was acting for the defense minister. At the Defense Ministry, Colonel Mockey, director of defense, informed the delegation about the general principles of our country's defense system. According to Colonel Mockey, this system "is based on the policy advocated by our president in the early days of our independence and aims at the development of the Ivorian people in peace and stability." The military delegation later visited the Economy and Finance Ministry and the Rural Development Ministry. Our guests are continuing their visit with tourist trips to Bassam, Yamoussoukro, and Bouake. [Text] [Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 24 Sep 85 p 5]

PARTY CONGRESS 9-12 OCTOBER--The Executive Committee of the Political Bureau of the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast-African Democratic Rally [PDCI-RDA] informs party militants that upon the decision of the party chairman the eighth ordinary congress of the PDCI-RDA will take place in Abidjan from 9 to 12 October 1985 at the Congress Hall of the Hotel Ivoire. [Excerpt] [Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 13 Sep 85]

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL MISSION VISITS--Abidjan, 27 Sep (AFP)--A mission of Canadian industrialists of the agro-food and forest products sectors is expected on Saturday in Abidjan, where it will examine with Ivorian officials the possibilities of trade and technical collaboration in the sectors, it was learned on Friday in the Ivorian economic capital. Led by Christine Blanchet, economic adviser at the Quebec Ministry of Foreign Trade, the mission, which will stay for 5 days, will include representatives of five Canadian companies. This visit of a Quebec commercial mission to Ivory Coast is the third one in less than 2 years. A big regional-oriented exhibition of Canadian technology was held in Abidjan in November 1984, it is recalled. Furthermore, a joint commission on cooperation, which has been instituted between the two countries, met last January to examine the modalities of utilizing a Canadian loan of more than 8 billion CFA francs (Fr160 million). [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1236 GMT 27 Sep 85]

CSO: 3400/75

LESOTHO

RADIO DISCUSSES RSA ECONOMIC TIES

MB131050 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Station Commentary: "Focus on Unavoidable Economic Relationship"]

[Text] Much has been said about the special economic relationship between this kingdom and the Republic of South Africa. Most of it is true and valid, a little bit of it imaginary if not pure fiction. The major reason for focusing the spotlight on the relationship is quite obviously the increasing demands for imposition of international sanctions against South Africa because of apartheid and Pretoria's treatment of the African majority in South Africa.

It is regrettable that this relationship is now an increasingly topical issue for wrong reasons and because of negative factors. The economic interrelationship of the region deserves far better and more serious examination within a context not of coercive measures, but of initiatives to achieve the highest level of human satisfaction for all the peoples of the region.

The economic relations between Lesotho and South Africa in particular have too often been used as a plank in a political framework that contains scant regard for the larger benefits of the peoples of the two countries. Economic ties have been unfortunately seen in certain circles as a tool for diplomatic pressures rather than as an instrument to give fullip to perceptions for mutual economic advantage. The reality is that the two countries are inexorably bound, through a whole range of economic, commercial and financial agreements, to giving meaningful substance on the basis of equality to their geographical proximity.

The Southern African Customs Union Agreement, the Monetary Agreement and the Labor Agreement are substantial evidence unlying and underlining the common experiences that Basotho and South Africans share, not always as a matter of choice, but essentially because the Caledon and the Maluti Mountain ranges have proved that they can never constitute a barrier to human contact, nor the flow of human perceptions, feelings, aspirations, and ideals across geographical frontiers.

The king's government has since independence formulated policies based on the premise of acceptance of this reality. Nevertheless, those policies reflect another reality. That reality is that this nation is not prepared to accept

the intolerable situation inherited at independence of Lesotho remaining the backwaters of South Africa, nor of Basotho constituting the hinterland of the people of South Africa. The prime minister, from his very earliest contacts with his South African counterparts, sought to convey this message to them, that Lesotho would take measures to add an economic dimension to its political independence by economic and commercial policies designed to achieve a more balanced economic relationship. But Dr Leabua Jonathan was not different about going further. He cautioned South Africa about the (?perilous) interest in its domestic policies and counselled change before time ran out. He has not stopped doing so. Indeed, despite the escalating pressures for change in South Africa, both domestic and international, there is still time for change.

The fiction in the equation of Lesotho-South African relations is contained in various factors. The primary ones are that Lesotho is an economic hostage of South Africa, that this country is so utterly dependent on its neighbor that the ceiling on its ability to adopt independent policies is no higher than the carpet, that South Africa does not derive measurable benefit from the economic relationship, and that Lesotho has no options but to ape South African policy and condone even actions that go against the very soul of Basotho, and even worse, that the king's government has no choice but to fight Pretoria's battles against sanctions aimed at forcing an increase in the tempo of change in South Africa. These factors have all contributed to a perception of Lesotho's attitudes based on fiction and neglect of realities. Those realities will be the subject of subsequent commentaries.

By way of a conclusion to this commentary, the wording of Article 50 is germane: If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems. In that article, Lesotho has an option which the king's government has not chosen to exercise for the time being while it watches the unfolding situation in South Africa.

The imposition of limited economic sanctions by Washington and some European countries should take into account this fact, but when all is said and done, it should never be forgotten that in the final analysis it is the people of South Africa themselves who will solve their problems, and the unavoidable economic relationship of the region will become a truly enriched and balanced relationship of partnership.

CSO: 3400/100

LIBERIA

DOE, FARHAT VIE FOR LAP PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 11 Sep 85 pp 1, 10, 12

[Excerpt] As the Liberia Action Party (LAP) is set for its national convention in Monrovia tomorrow, two members of the party have declared their intentions to be nominated for the presidency in the forthcoming general elections. They are Mr Jackson F. Doe, former Managing Director of the National Port Authority (NPA), and Mr David M. Farhat, a former Deputy Commerce Minister.

Their intentions yesterday in Monrovia, Mr Doe, an administrator and educator, said he is seeking nomination with "great humility being fully aware of the enormous duties and responsibilities of that position."

"I am convinced that at this time in our national history, the office of the President requires the dedication of an individual who, by training, experience, and temperament, is given to reconciliation and healing, change and stability, and the promotion of justice and fairplay, the former Education Minister pointed out.

He said the position also "requires the ingenuity of a person who will seek to cool tempers and invite all sectors and factions of our people, no matter how aggrieved, no matter how elated, to come and reason together."

Mr Doe, also a former Senior Senator from Nimba County, who claims to possess all these qualities, said "the coming years pose serious challenges to our nation. They will have to be years of reconstruction and renewal. They will require a leadership which has the capacity to identify, motivate, and efficiently utilize talents; the strength to make bold decisions, and the vision to inspire confidence in the future of our country".

"Given my training, experience, temperament and character, and with the blessings of God, I shall endeavour to serve with commitment, courage, and goodwill if nominated and elected President of Liberia," he added.

For his part, Mr David M. Farhat, who also held some key government positions, said he is seeking the party's nomination with great admiration and support by members of his party and also the Liberian people.

He observed that the office of the President needs a young and energetic person to lead this country to prosperity.

Mr Farhat, a certified public accountant, noted that the problem facing Liberia will require a person dedicated and willing to work in the best interest of the country for greater economic growth.

He pointed out that the lack of patriotism on the part of some citizens and their unwillingness to adequately work in the best interest of the country, is the major cause of our economic problem.

He said Liberians now needs good leader who will set shinning examples for their "lieutenants" to emulate, noting that, "leaders who will say what they mean and mean what they say". [para as published]

Mr Farhat, who is the vice president and executive committee member of the Liberian Institute of Certified Public Accountants, said if nominated and elected President of Liberia, his administration shall be characterized by a government of national unity, peace, stability and a continue growth of the Liberian economy.

He also promised a greater press freedom and expressed his desire to cultivate awareness among Liberians in appreciating and accepting their values and culture as a major step for economy recovery.

CSO: 3400/60

LIBERIA

TWO TOLBERT IN-LAWS TO BE EXTRADITED

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 20 Sep 85 p 1, 6

[Article by J. N. Elliott]

[Text] The Justice Ministry is presently seeking the extradition of two sons-in-law of the deposed President William R. Tolbert, in order to have them tried on charges of criminal conspiracy.

Messrs. Jehu Richardson, a one-time executive pilot and Tonie King, a former Immigration Commissioner, are presently in self-imposed exile in some parts of the United States of America.

According to Justice Minister Jenkins Scott deportation proceedings against the accused are being sought in order to have them face trial. They are accused of allegedly conniving last year with foreign "mercenaries" to destabilize the state and install a new government.

He said during a news conference held Wednesday at his Ashmun Street office in Monrovia said that Richardson and King were implicated in the plot by Messrs. Elmer Glee Johnson and Henry Woodhouse who were convicted by the Criminal Court "A" at the Temple of Justice on charges of "terrorism and mercenarism".

He said the ministry is presently trying to trace their whereabouts in order to submit evidence to the appropriate authorities to effect their deportation.

Minister Scott said if they flee their present locations, "we will not go after them. But, any time they enter the country, they will be arrested. Their writs have already been prepared waiting to be served," he said.

Johnson, 27, a Liberian, along with Woodhouse, an ex-U.S. Marine, who were sentenced to 10 years imprisonment each, in separate trials, were granted executive clemency last month by the Head of State.

It can be recalled that when the men were arrested last November following a shootout with security forces on Smythe Road, Monrovia, Johnson revealed that Richardson gave him \$5,000 to travel to Liberia where he would assist him with 30 men to effect the plan.

Making his confession at a press conference held at the Catholic Hospital in Sinkor last December, Johnson said portion of the amount was used to purchase arms which were transported to Monrovia in a 19 inch color television.

CSO: 3400/60

LIBERIA

FOYANS RELOCATE AIRFIELD TO SIOMBULENIN

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 9 Sep 85 p 3, 6

[Text] Citizens of the Kissi Chiefdom in Lofa County have begun relocating the Foya Airfield from its present site on Kpelloe Road to Siombulenin, a village located about nine miles from Foya, the Co-Chairman of the Kissi Development Association, (KDA), Mr Philip S. Tali, disclosed in Monrovia Friday.

Mr Tali who made the disclosure in an interview with the Liberia News Agency, said this was necessary due to the closeness of houses around the airfield. He recalled an incident three years ago when an Air Liberia plane was destroyed when the pilot, trying to dodge an oncoming cyclist, ran off the runway.

Mr Tali, the director of operations at the Planning and Economic Affairs Ministry, said 60 per cent of the work on the airfield which was started four months ago, has already been completed.

He said the new airfield will, upon completion, be 6000 feet long and 1,500 ft wide.

Mr Tali who is also the National Democratic Party of Liberia house of Representatives nominee for the Kissi Chiefdom in the forthcoming elections, said following the completion of the airfield project, the Foya Market would be relocated to the site of the present airfield.

He said the projects which are estimated at more than \$50,000 form part of the KDA's efforts to bring genuine development to the Kissi Chiefdom.

He named the laying out of the city of Foya and the provision of pipe-borne water system from residents of Foya as other projects earmarked by the association.

Mr Tali disclosed that beginning Tuesday, September 10, he would be meeting with chiefs in the Kissi Chiefdom to discuss strategies for the development of the chiefdom--LINA.

CSO: 3400/60

LIBERIA

RUBBER TAPPERS WANT RECOGNITION OF UNION

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 10 Sep 85 p 1, 10

[Article by J. Gortor Kiazolu]

[excerpt] About 8,000 tappers of the Firestone Rubber Plantations Company in Harbel, have petitioned the Labour Ministry for a peaceful solution to a long pending dispute between the management of the company and the National Agricultural and Allied Workers' Union (NAAWUL).

In a five-page petition, dated August 23, and signed by 735 representatives of six groups at the Firestone Rubber Plantations Company, the tappers alleged that inspite of repeated requests by them, the management of the company has refused to recognize NAAWUL as their sole bargaining agent, a union which they said has been awarded certificate of recognition by the Labour Ministry.

The workers further alleged that Firestone had also refused to honor an earlier mandate in January 1985, by Labour Minister Frank P. Senkenyi, ordering the company to allow NAAWUL to take over the management of the affairs of the workers following the lifting of the ban on NAAWUL's activities by government.

The workers said in their petition, that in the face of these long pending unsolved problems confronting them that, the management of Firestone, has established "its own control" union called the Firestone Agricultural Workers Union (FAWU), in which they the workers have been placed under its management against their will and consent.

The workers also alleged that the management of Firestone was making an "illegal deduction" of \$5,000 from their wages for the completion of the multilateral high school now under construction in Harbel, nothing that, "we are forced to pay this amount despite the several taxes we are paying to our government for the development of our country".

The workers said that "it is in view of the foregoing and for peace, justice and fairplay", that they were submitting their petition to the Labour Minister for a solution to the long pending dispute between the management of FPCO and NAAWUL, and hoped that both parties will be cited within 30 days as of the date the petition was submitted to the Labour Minister.

However, when contacted yesterday by FOOTPRINTS TODAY, Labour Minister Senkpeni acknowledge receipt of the petition from the tappers, but said that he could not probe the matter because, according to him, a writ of prohibition from the Supreme Court has been served on him and NAAWUL by a Grievance Council, an interim body which was set up following the ban on NAAWUL.

He said the writ of prohitition has restrained and prevented him from excercising jurisdiction over the matter, noting that any attempt by him to probe the matter, while the prohibition is pending in court, would subject him to a fine by the Supreme Court.

Minister Senkpeni explained that the Labour Ministry had earlier started an investigation into the matter, in an attempt to establish which union is the worker's rightful representative to bargain on their behalf following the lifting of the ban on NAAWUL by the Head of State.

He said during the investigation it was established that majority of the tappers of the company, agreed that NAAWUL should be their sole bargaining agent, and as such, the company was mandated by him to allow NAAWUL to take over the affairs of the workers from the Grievance Council.

He said the decision, which was however challenged by the Grievance Council, was followed by a suggestion for a referendum by him for the workers to decide which group or union would be their legitimate representative.

CSO: 3400/62

LIBERIA

FRG PLEDGES MORE ASSISTANCE TO NCRDP

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 16 Sep 85 p 8

[Article by Momo Dorley]

[Text] The German Ministry for Economic Cooperation has earmarked \$530,000 as its financial assistance to the Nimba County Rural Development Project (NCRDP) for the 1985/86 fiscal year.

However, the actual disbursement of the funds will depend on the readiness of the Liberian Government to fulfill its obligations to NCRDP, the project coordinator, Dr Fred V. Goericke, told this paper in an interview recently.

If all goes well, he said, the German Economic Ministry will make available \$230,000 during the latter part of this year and disburse the balance \$300,000 next year.

He explained that the allotment will enable the project to increase its budget for the first part of the fiscal year by \$120,000 thereby alleviating the financial crunch confronting NCRDP.

According to Dr Goericke, NCRDP is also negotiating with the German Bank for Reconstruction and Development (KFW) to assist the project financially.

Dr Goericke, who held talks with the bank's official recently in Germany, said the conclusion of the deal will depend on the outcome of a visit here later this year by a delegation from the bank.

He said the NCRDP National Coordinating Committee had in June expressed disapproval over certain aspect of the deal.

Dr Goericke hoped that a satisfactory compromise will be reached between all parties concerned to prevent further delay in concluding the negotiation.

Dr Goericke expressed thanks and appreciation to those who he said have contributed to the success of the project so far.

CSO: 3400/62

LIBERIA

TEACHERS INTERRUPT CLASSES TO PROTEST SALARY ARREARS

Monrovia FOOTPRINTS TODAY in English 17 Sep 85 p 1, 10

[Text] Classes at the Monrovia College on Camp Johnson Road in Monrovia were yesterday interrupted as a result of the teachers' demand for their three months salary arrears from the school administration.

The teachers when interviewed yesterday morning by our reporter, claimed that they have not been paid since last June and that every effort made by them to find out from the school administration when they will receive their pay, has been to no avail.

Some of the teachers and also some employees including janitors further claimed that the demand for their salary arrears has always been taken for granted by the school authorities.

The teachers said they had no alternative, but to express their "bitter agony" in action, until the school administration can find a possible solution to their demand.

Some of the students who earlier walked into the office of the FOOTPRINT TODAY on Broad Street yesterday, said that the teachers salary demand has resulted to a complete dissatisfaction among the teachers, a situation which the students said has affected their lessons at the school, especially the seniors who are scheduled to take this year's national examination.

However, when contacted yesterday afternoon, Mrs. York declined to comment on the issue. She said "there was no class interruption, no salary crisis, the situation is an internal one."

CSO: 3400/62

JPRS-SSA-85-102
23 October 1985

BRIEFS

RADIO TRANSMITTER REPAIRED--The building housing the shortwave transmitters of the Liberia Broadcasting System in Paynesville near Monrovia is to be renovated at an estimated cost of \$60,000. Disclosing this in an interview with newsmen yesterday, Mr Togba Ngangana, chairman of the Building Committee of the National Commission for the Rehabilitation of Broadcasting, NCRB, described the building as deplorable to house sensitive equipment. Mr Ngangana, who is also deputy public works minister for technical services, said the renovation of the transmitter building could be completed by December. Minister Ngangana, who was on an inspection tour of the building along with some of the members of NCRB, said the renovation will include the complete airconditioning of the transmitter building. During the special tour of the transmitter building, the chairman of NCRB, assistant postal affairs minister, Samuel R. Watkins, disclosed that the 50 kilowatt shortwave transmitter had been repaired and was now on test with good results. Mr Watkins said that the transmitter was not running at full capacity due to the lack of certain parts which will be obtained in due course. [Text] [Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 8 Oct 85 AB]

SENATORIAL CANDIDATE 'BRUTALIZED'--A senatorial candidate of the Unity Party, Counselor Francis (Galawole), yesterday appeared at the headquarters of the Special Elections Commission to complain that he has allegedly been brutalized by a group of soldiers while campaigning in Totota, Bong County. He said the group, led by an army officer he identified only as Ajukwu, beat him and confiscated his car yesterday morning while he was in Totoa on a campaign trip. He did not, however, say upon whose orders he has been beaten by the soldiers. [Text] [Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 5 Oct 85 AB]

'GANG' THREATENS NEWSPAPER--Monrovia, Oct 4 (AFP)--A gang claiming to be members of the youth task force of the National Democratic Liberian Party, which (?supports) Head of State Samuel Doe, burst into the independent FOOTPRINTS TODAY newspaper here and threatened to destroy its offices and equipment for publishing "bad things about us," the paper reported today. It said about 13 men wearing task force T-shirts, and armed with batons and steel chains, entered its offices Wednesday to protest about a story carried the day before saying that eight members of the opposition Liberia Action Party had complained of being manhandled by the task force during a campaign tour in suburban Monrovia. The paper (?said) the men claimed the story was "biased," and warned that if similar items were repeated they would return to destroy the paper's offices and equipment. There have been repeated reports and complaints by opposition parties that the task force had attacked their members, but Police Director Wilfred Clark said today he had received no official report of such acts. In another development, the minister of state for presidential affairs, J. Bernard Blamo, has denied persistent rumours here that the government wants to impose a curfew before the October 15 presidential and legislative elections to return the country to civilian rule. Mr Blamo described the rumours as (?"misinformation"), adding, "it is just one of those lies circulating in Monrovia." [Text] [Paris AFP in English 1224 GMT 4 Oct 85 AB]

MALI

AGREEMENT WITH CHINA ON HEALTH COOPERATION CONCLUDED

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 26 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] At 1100 hours on Friday, 23 August 1985, an important ceremony was held in the conference room of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation at which an agreement was signed on the strengthening of friendly cooperation between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Mali.

The ceremony actually involved two documents, the first concerning the additional report on work on the general overhaul of the second sugar mill in Mali, which is one of the keys to the policy of food self-sufficiency that is the prime objective of the party and the government.

The overhaul will cost an estimated 16.45 million yuan RMB [expansion unknown], or some 2.7 billion CFA francs, part of the credit set up under the Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement of 23 August 1984. It will make it possible to restore the theoretical production capacity of the Siribala plant and finance the cost of the project study, as well as amortize the equipment supplied by China.

The second document is the protocol concerning the sending of a Chinese medical team to Mali.

The government of the People's Republic of China will, under the agreement, send Mali a medical team of 32 doctors and specialists, to work at the Kati, Markala and Sikasso hospitals.

The documents were signed by Zhou Haiping, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, for the government of the People's Republic of China, and by Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, for the government of the Republic of Mali.

Two speeches were delivered at the ceremony. The first was by the Chinese ambassador to Mali, who said that "the Chinese Government will thus send its tenth medical team to Mali. Based on the conditions existing in Mali, the Chinese Government, and other expenses during their stay in Mali [sic]. This action, which expresses the brotherly friendship between the Chinese and Malian peoples, will ensure closer cooperation between us and promote the

growing development of Chinese-Malian friendship, he said, adding that "thanks to friendly meetings, China and Mali have agreed on an additional report on work to overhaul the equipment of Mali's second sugar mill. This points to better progress in economic cooperation between our two countries. Completion of the general overhaul of the equipment will enable the plant to be reactivated, raise the production capacity and obtain even greater economic profitability," Zhou Haiping concluded.

Aloune Blondin Beye, the second speaker, evoked the quality of Chinese-Malian cooperation and pointed to the "discreet and effective action" of China in Mali. Our minister of foreign affairs also recalled an idea dear to President Moussa Traore, to the effect that "we must first of all rely on our own efforts, with foreign aid constituting but a part."

Finally, Beye asked Ambassador Zhou Haiping to kindly express the gratitude of the Malian people to the Chinese people.

11,464
CSO: 3419/565

MALI

BRIEFS

SYRIAN CULTURAL ACCORD--At 1200 hours on 24 August 1985, the General Directorate of International Cooperation was the scene of the official ceremony marking the signing of the executive program of the cultural agreement between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Republic of Mali for the 1985-1986 and 1986-1987 period. By virtue of the accord, Syria pledges to: annually supply Mali with 40 scholarships and to send teachers to our country in the technical and professional fields. The agreement was signed for Mali by Alpha Amadou Diaw, general director of international cooperation, and for Syria, by Ahmed Nazir al-Deir, director of cultural exchanges in the Syrian Ministry of National Education. [Text] [Bamako L'ESSOR in French 28 Aug 85 p 1] 11,464

CSO: 3419/565

MOZAMBIQUE

BANK ACCORD SIGNED WITH MALAWI

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] Cooperation between Mozambique and Malawi will receive new impetus with the signing, yesterday in Maputo, of an agreement on the establishment of reciprocal accounts between the Bank of Mozambique and the Reserve Bank of Malawi. The accord will be particularly beneficial for border trade between the two countries and also constitutes a strong impetus for broader cooperation between the two banks.

The agreement to establish reciprocal accounts was signed by Prakash Ratilal and L. Chakalakala Chaziya, governors, respectively, of the Bank of Mozambique and the Reserve Bank of Malawi. Governor Chaziya left our country yesterday.

During the signing ceremony, the governor of the Bank of Mozambique declared that, in addition to giving significant impetus to cooperation between our country and Malawi, the agreement would also make it possible to identify financial mechanisms for developing a more suitable system of border trade and general trade between the two neighboring countries.

"This important agreement is a new step in the relations of cooperation between our two banks and will make it possible to identify questions of mutual interest," he said.

He felt the accord to be particularly beneficial for the Mozambican provinces of Niassa, Zambezia, Manica and Tete, enabling them to develop a suitable system of border trade with regions in Malawi.

The governor of the Reserve Bank of Malawi said the agreement really is in furtherance of the goals outlined by presidents Samora Machel and Kamuzu Banda to implement the General Cooperation Accord between Mozambique and Malawi.

"Our two countries have only one artificial border, as President Samora Machel noted when he visited Malawi. We have the same people and the two countries should work together to develop cooperation," he said.

He declared that the agreement to establish reciprocal accounts between the Bank of Mozambique and the Reserve Bank of Malawi would stimulate trade between Mozambique and Malawi, since the two countries are interested in importing each other's products.

"I am sure that the agreement which we have just signed here will stimulate the interest shown by companies and businessmen in Malawi," Chaziya said.

The agreement will make it possible to develop even more important ties of cooperation between the two countries.

6362

CSO: 3442/415

MOZAMBIQUE

REORGANIZATION OF MILITIA TERMED GOAL IN MAPUTO

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Sep 85 p 2

[Text] Recovering lost prestige as one of the pilot boroughs of the city of Maputo is now the main task facing the Mobilizing Groups of the Borough of Chamanculo "D." This task has arisen following the breakup of a group of troublemakers who for a long time caused trouble and discontent among the local residents. In statements to this newspaper, GD [Mobilizing Group] officials told us that the immediate task calls for the reorganization of the local militia command so that this agency may effectively play the role it has to play in society.

Last Saturday, six persons belonging to a group of troublemakers, who at that time were members of the local militia, were arrested and turned over to the police authorities for the purpose of initiating the proper criminal proceedings.

The group under arrest is charged with having terrorized the inhabitants of this section for many months which, as we were told yesterday, caused a decline in party work in this residential area.

According to information supplied to our reporter, the group operated in connivance with two officers, one from the PPM [Mozambican People's Police] and the other one from the PIC (Criminal Investigation Police), who were also arrested.

During a popular meeting, directed by Jorge Rebelo, first party secretary in the city of Maputo, several persons made statements, accusing those individuals of the practice of torture and other physical punishments.

It must be reported that some of the persons, who denounced the practices of those individuals, were victims of their atrocities.

Regain the Earlier Image

Because the activities of the group now under arrest practically altered the borough's political and social stability, this situation must urgently be restored.

By way of following up on the measures taken, the borough's political organization established the immediate task of reorganizing the militia command.

As we were told, this will require greater participation both on the part of the borough's population and closer coordination and links with the PPM detachment that serves the borough.

According to Manuel Simbine, the secretary of the Chamanculo "D" GD, the reorganization of the militia command is considered the first step in the general reorganization of the borough's life.

"Our goal is to regain the prestige which this borough always had. Besides, during the process of reorganizing the party's base structures, this borough was considered a pilot borough," our source told us.

We notice that it has become necessary to revitalize the leadership bodies throughout the borough.

In his briefing on the situation created by the operations of group of rowdies, the name of Alfredo Nhamussua emerged several times. In the opinion not only of the GD but also the residents, this individual was the person who was chiefly responsible for everything that happened.

"He was the group's leader. We do not know how, but he had contacts with some police officers and that enabled him to operate with impunity. This is why it did not take long to resolve the cases in which he was involved," the official explained to us.

Our sources informed us on the other hand that Alfredo Nhamussua never reported for training.

"I do not understand how he could become a militiaman," he said.

Adriano Matavele, the man in charge of literacy drive in the borough, believes the arrest of the group is in keeping with the desires of the residents of Chamanculo "D." Among other things to calls attention to the fact that the borough's reorganization can be successful only if there is close collaboration among all agencies involved.

In this connection he said that "I do not know how it happened that, when some members are arrested, they are released several days later due to lack of evidence."

Leoner Magaia, who lives in block 6, said that these steps will return an atmosphere of calm to the district.

He added that these measures will bring the desired results only if all citizens who live there contribute to this effort, particularly by increasing their vigilance.

Their Are Conscientious and Honest Militiamen

Talking about the reorganization of the local militia command, our source expressed the opinion that all residents must participate in the process. He noted that it is the residents who know the persons who must work for the good of the community.

"There are conscientious and honest militiamen. They are the men who must guarantee calm in the borough. I also believe that the new militia applicant must be chosen by the residents," he added.

Paulo Manjate, a resident of block 12, and Jose Manhica, a resident of block 6, argued that the population has an important role to play in the coming reorganization because it is more than anything else the people who live in the borough who know the problems.

In this connection, Paulo Manjate said that the militia units in the borough must be made up of residents who have a professional occupation.

"As far as we know, some of the individuals constituting the borough's militia units (including those under arrest) never went to work. The rest of this is that the articles that were stolen and later on recovered are diverted by these militiamen. Establishing a militia unit consisting of workers would signify the adaptation of a system of duty tours for a duty roster," this citizen emphasized.

Banditry from Inside Out

The instability which prevailed until a short time ago in the borough of Chamanculo "D" was not a new situation in the city of Maputo, according to Jorge Rebelo, member of the Political Bureau and first secretary of the city.

The existence of destabilizing individuals among us was a part of the latest form of activity by armed banditry--the infiltration of its agents into the agencies of people's governments. As such, the individuals now charged and held employed criminal practices with which they are charged and are now being viewed from that same perspective from which armed banditry in general is analyzed.

Operating under the cover of their militia status, the criminals now under arrest thus tried to downgrade the work of the people's militia which, above all in recent times, has been increasingly busy in reporting and neutralizing any actions.

These criminal acts, carried out by individuals who infiltrated the militia forces, must not be considered as being a part of the operation of the people's militia as such since the latter, being made up of the armed people and therefore constituting a component of the population, precisely defends the legitimate interests of all of us, as demonstrated in the day-to-day routine of our fight against banditry.

More Than Just Rowdies

Alfredo Nhamussua, Joaquim Libombo, Abilio Tila, Pedro Manhica, Vasco Sumbane, Ricardo Fernando, and furthermore PPM and PIC officers Alfredo Joao and Antonio Quenhe, thus are more than just rowdies. Since they acted from within the people's government agencies, they are perhaps worse than the armed bandits as such because they threaten our moral and political integrity.

What then can one say about a group which, exploiting a phase of reorganization in the political leadership of the borough of Chamanculo "D," promotes a slander "campaign" aimed, on the one hand, at indiscriminately discrediting the leadership of the GD and, on the other hand, trying to cover up its own prior acts?

Now that this farce has been exposed for what it is, this group of dishonest militiamen has been placed under arrest since the beginning of the year but the members were then released supposedly on grounds of "insufficient evidence" which were supplied through connivance with the two police officers who are also dishonest.

Released by the middle of the year, the group resumed and stepped up its operations, thus threatening the members of the GD with imprisonment along with all of the remaining residents of the borough who had reported them to the police in the first place.

According to witnesses heard during the people's meeting on Saturday, these individuals who infiltrated the militia unit--although they have already been kicked out--unlawfully insisted on staying in the ranks of the militia forces. Using the uniforms and weapons which they still had, they arrested and tortured a large number of innocent residents on false charges.

According to statements from borough residents, it was the goal of this group to arrest all of those who had denounced it, including the GD secretary.

The practices employed by these destabilizers, according to their immediate victims, included physical torture, extortion of the property of the residents, assaults, robbery, and other crimes which the entire population had been complaining about for several months.

Still wearing the militia uniform and equipped with weapons, some of these individuals never received any training, nor did they get any ID cards, as is the case, for example, with Alfred Nhamussua, who was apparently considered the group's leader.

Using their resources, the people, together with the political officers in the borough, including conscientious and honest militiamen, exposed the actions of these trouble makers and that led to their recent arrest.

It was thus proved once again that, in coordination with the leadership structure of our districts, all of us together can confront any kind of enemy action which, in addition to destroying the country's economic resources, is aimed at threatening the correct guidelines of our party and state.

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MOZAMBIQUE

VICTORY AT GORONGOSA SEEN AS DECISIVE STEP IN WAR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Sep 85 p 1

[Commentary]

[Text] The victory at Gorongosa should be understood as a decisive step in the battle for the total elimination of the armed bands, and not as the end of the armed bandits in our country.

It would be a serious mistake to think that, in inflicting this heavy defeat on the armed bandits, the problems of security and stability nationwide are now solved.

The fact is that, now that Gorongosa has been taken, breaking the backbone of the snake, it is important to intensify the struggle for the complete and total liquidation of the armed bandits. This combat is the responsibility of everyone and should extend throughout the national territory.

The forces inimical to the Mozambican people are going to any length to disguise the facts. They are trying to deny the importance and effectiveness of the victories won by the joint forces of Mozambique and Zimbabwe in the country's central region. They are attempting to denigrate and discredit the military cooperation between the Mozambican and Zimbabwean peoples, cooperation which has been in existence for at least two decades.

Not only this. The armed bandits could come to be used in an attempt to carry out spectacular operations for maximum psychological and propaganda effect and to divert our attention from the main point.

The bandits, who are being used as tools, might seek revenge and could attempt to destroy an important factory, to sabotage a bridge, to set up an ambush or even to attack an area which is important from an economic or social standpoint, as they did recently in Marromeu.

It is important to remain alert, to redouble our efforts to improve our military capability and to sharpen our vigilance everywhere in the nation.

Hence the victory at Gorongosa can only serve as a stimulus and encouragement to win other victories. We can never fold our hands or rest on the laurels won at Gorongosa.

The struggle continues. This is the great certainty which inspires our continued effort to see that peace is established again, so that we may really build our society of well-being and happiness.

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MOZAMBIQUE

VARIOUS PROJECTS IN MAPUTO PORT UNDER WAY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Sep 85 p 2

[Text] Efforts being made to improve the efficiency of the port of Maputo will be stepped up considerably with the implementation of the program for the restoration of at least 35 cranes. Another project to be implemented involves the restoration of the emergency power plant which supplies energy to the port and connected areas. A contract for the crane restoration program was signed recently between the National Directorate of Ports and Railroads and the MAN [Augsburg-Nuernberg Machine Factory] Company of the FRG.

Information supplied to this newspaper indicates that the program for the restoration of 35 cranes in the port of Maputo will last approximately 18 months and will probably be started next year.

The FRG is participating in this undertaking with an amount of DM9 million, equivalent to about \$3.2 million.

This program will include job training and the supply of spare parts. It is hope that five technicians with that West German company will arrive soon to work on the project.

MAN representative Manuel Lopes said that, during the program's 18 months, two large teams will be trained in the area of mechanics and electric power to maintain the equipment which, because of its age, requires more care for its upkeep.

The first MAN cranes were supplied in 1924 and the last came in 1981. As for coastal shipping, the oldest cranes vary between 3 and 10 t.

As Manuel Lopes said, the best cranes for the container terminal are those that date back to the period between 1978 and 1981; they are the most modern and they have a capacity of 22 tons.

In the meantime, the FRG company will also participate in the program for the restoration of the emergency power plant in the port of Maputo. The project will last approximately 3 months and will be started this year.

With the implementation of this program, the emergency power plant will, it is believed, be capable of operating continually in the port of Maputo, thus preventing any interruption due to power failures; this also will permit a faster pace in loading and unloading operations at the port of Maputo.

According to Manuel Lopes, a technician from MAN is coming to the country to supervise the program and to train Mozambican supervisory personnel for equipment maintenance.

The emergency power plant supplies energy to the port and the connected areas.

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MOZAMBIQUE

BULGARIAN COMMERCIAL ATTACHE PRAISES COOPERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Sep 85 p 5

[Report on press conference with Rachko Iliev, Bulgarian commercial attache, in Maputo on 6 September 1985]

[Text] Economic cooperation between Mozambique and Bulgaria "has developed normally and will come to know even better times," Rachko Iliev, commercial attache of the Bulgarian mission in Maputo, told the Mozambican press on Friday.

Rachko Iliev was speaking at a press conference marking the 41st anniversary of the victorious socialist revolution in Bulgaria, which is celebrated today, 9 September.

The Bulgarian diplomat did not, however, divulge the figures for Bulgarian financial aid to Mozambique. Regarding the trade balance, he said that, in the last 3 years, "Bulgaria has exported more than it has imported from Mozambique."

He reported that the Mozambican-Bulgarian Joint Economic Commission, chaired by Marcelino dos Santos on Mozambique's side, should meet this year. He admitted that Mozambique's debt to Bulgaria should be one of the items on the agenda.

Explaining why the trade balance is favorable to Bulgaria, Rachko Iliev cited the destabilization of which our country is the target. He added that his country has "lent political, moral and material support" to the Government of Mozambique in its struggle against the armed bandits.

Bulgaria cooperates with Mozambique in several economic areas, notably the prospecting of the graphite deposits in the northern province of Cabo Delgado, the marble quarrying in the Montepuez region of the same province, and in agriculture, education and other economic and social areas.

"Generally speaking, Bulgaria cooperates with Mozambique in almost every sector of the political, economic and social areas," said the commercial attache.

Rachko Iliev also assessed the problems of southern Africa and voiced his country's support for the region's liberation movements; specifically, the African National Congress (ANC), in South Africa, and Namibia's SWAPO.

Regarding the situation in South Africa, the Bulgarian diplomat recalled that, on 4 September, the Bulgarian Committee of Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa and Asia had issued a declaration in which it "condemned the vicious crimes committed by the Pretoria racists in an effort to save the shameful system of 'apartheid.'"

The declaration states: "Joining our voice in protest with the voices of all honorable men, we demand the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all the political prisoners, and that the life of Benjamin Maloise be spared, and we appeal to all the democratic forces in the world to give active support to the struggle of the South African patriots against the 'apartheid' regime."

The document, which was distributed to Mozambican journalists at the press conference, demands an end to the state of emergency in South Africa and urges the installation of a just society in South Africa.

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MOZAMBIQUE

LICHINGA RESIDENTS SUPPORT DEFENSE EFFORT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Sep 85 p 10

[Text] The residents of the First Urban District of Lichinga have contributed 3 tons of corn to strengthen the nation's defense capability.

The donation was recently presented to Abel Safrao, first secretary and chairman of the executive council of the city of Lichinga, who voiced his gratitude for this gesture, which he called patriotic.

In a message delivered at that time by [Afonso das Neves Ussene], first secretary and administrator of the First Urban District of Lichinga, the residents of that zone praised the highest leadership of the FRELIMO Party, in the person of President Samora Machel, for the dynamic and correct way in which he has led the Mozambican people in the building of a just and prosperous society.

A special greeting was directed to the FAM/FPLM [Mozambican Armed Forces/People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique], for the successive and lasting victories which they have won on the battlefield against the armed bandits.

Meanwhile, the residents of Muchenga District, also in the city of Lichinga, contributed more than 15,000 meticals to strengthen the country's defense.

For their part, the residents of the People's District, again in the city of Lichinga, donated about 11,000 meticals, collected for the same purpose.

On accepting the two donations, the first secretary and administrator of the First Urban District of Lichinga declared that the gesture by the two neighborhoods reveals love of country and is in acknowledgement of the efforts of our defense and security forces to eliminate the armed bands.

He added that the collections which were taken up in the various districts of Lichinga for the nation's defense were in response to the recommendations to this effect by the Seventh Session of the FRELIMO Party [District] Committee in the capital of Niassa Province.

Meanwhile, in Cuamba, the participants of the Seventh Session of the FRELIMO Party District Committee, held recently in that district of Niassa Province, also contributed over 1,700 meticals to strengthen the nation's defense capacity.

In that session, a motion was also approved in praise of the district residents for the way in which they had carried out the guidelines and tasks set by the FRELIMO party, particularly for the way in which they had prepared for and participated in the festivities in celebration of the 10th anniversary of national independence.

The session approved the report of the committee's secretariat regarding the activities conducted in the district in 1984 and in the first 6 months of this year.

The report, presented by Eliado Jossias Mussengue, first secretary of the district committee, stressed that, despite the problems experienced recently in Cuamba, the program outlined for the residents and cadres in the district for the first 6 months of 1985 had been fully implemented.

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MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL DECLARES CHINHAMACUNGO MODEL COOPERATIVE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Sep 85 p 3

[Article by Azarias Inguane]

[Text] It was with great pride that the peasants of Chinhamacungo welcomed President Samora Machel last Friday, 6 September. In the not too distant past, history created close ties between the chief of state and the Chinhamacungo production cooperative.

The story began when Zeca Lampiao, president of the cooperative, used the occasion of the general session of the Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress to voice the anxieties and aspirations of the Chinhamacungo peasants.

That was in April 1983, and Samora Machel decided that the cooperative should be provided with a tractor. A year later, Zeca Lampiao wrote to the president to give him an accounting.

In his letter, Lampiao wrote that the production goals for irrigated corn and for "mapira" had been surpassed by 200 percent and that the production goal for dryland corn had been exceeded by 125 percent.

"With the tractor and the truck, we are not only meeting the needs of our cooperative but we are also helping out other cooperatives in the district with the harvesting and other farm work," Zeca Lampiao wrote in April 1984.

A year later, it was reported in the press:

"Today the Chinhamacungo agricultural cooperative is a singular model in the struggle against hunger and for food self-sufficiency, largely owing to the determination, effort and initiative of each cooperative member to increase and diversify food production."

In fact, the development of the cooperative is unequalled. This year, it will be provided with a power station to be installed there, the civil construction for which has already been completed.

In addition to farming, the cooperativists are raising small livestock, such as rabbits, duck and hens. They also have a store, a bakery and a laundry.

As for social services, the cooperative has a medical station, a school and a nursery. The members are now engaged in ironwork; they are fashioning blades for plows, scythes and hoes, among other items.

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MOZAMBIQUE

LUGELA DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR DISCUSSES COOPERATIVES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Sep 85 p 3

[Report on interview with Ibrahimo Daudo, first secretary and administrator of Lugela District, date and place not specified]

[Text] In our first 10 years of independence, the enlistment of the people in agricultural production and their subsequent organization in a collective system was the primary task of the party and government authorities in Lugela District, Zambezia Province. According to Ibrahimo Daudo, first secretary and administrator of Lugela, as a result of the experience gained in this first decade, considerable progress has already been noted, especially in the agricultural cooperative sector, where new and promising production collectives are appearing.

To achieve this progress, administrator Daudo said, intensive political work was first required to create and organize the basic political structures, from the dynamization groups to the party organs, a process which is still in progress.

"As an immediate result, we can point to the presence, in this district, of 534 party members and 150 candidates for membership," our interviewee said.

He added that the most intensive development took place in 1980, with the reorganization of the District Committee, a process which required major popular participation to select the best party members to assume the leadership of the party in the 16 localities of the district, where the local assemblies have already been installed.

"Once this political work was launched, we were prepared to create the conditions to organize the people in a collective system, a process which relied on the excellent work of the party members and deputies in mobilizing and engaging the inhabitants in the tasks defined by the fourth party congress, in the battle against hunger and against the armed bandits," added Ibrahimo Daudo.

Positive Experience

In the agricultural sector, specifically the cooperative sector, the first secretary of Lugela District mentioned first the great population movement

that occurred between 1976 and 1977, in response to the order of the day to organize the people along collective lines. Lugela District, however, was lacking certain important factors for the organization and functioning of the cooperative sector.

The results were not encouraging; with such a large population group, in a relatively small area, the effort to organize cooperatives was unsuccessful and most of the people became discouraged.

After this bitter experience, Ibrahimo Daudo, continued, the district officials held onto only one collective farm and gave it all the support possible to raise the level of production there.

"This naturally required enormous sacrifice and took considerable time. Years later, however, we can say that the effort has paid off; although the Nacusseque Agricultural Cooperative has not yet achieved the desired results, it may already be considered a pilot cooperative for the district," explained the Lugela administrator.

According to Ibrahimo Daudo, unlike some cooperatives, this production unit has had no problems in terms of the area of land under cultivation in relation to the number of members, because each member is responsible for 1/2 hectare.

Moreover, the cooperative has more than 300 contos in the bank, it has started a consumer cooperative to supply its members with essential items and it also has a sewing machine.

With 120 members, the Nacusseque Agricultural Cooperative planned to plant 48 hectares in cotton and 12 hectares in corn in the last campaign. The cotton did not germinate as well as expected because, according to the technicians, the seed was of poor quality, but the cooperative expects to harvest 15 tons of corn.

Cotton is the preferred crop at this unit, which has managed to market more than 50 tons per season.

"The level of organization and the production figures achieved by this cooperative have inspired many peasants to create other collective production units, notably the cooperatives of Debane, Intuba, Mecupune and Ngazine, and their yields are tending to improve," our interviewee added.

According to Daudo, there is still much work to be done, because there are always problems, "but the basic things have already been accomplished."

Regarding the people's participation in the fight against the armed bandits, who are still operating in certain areas of the district, he said that the local authorities have worked intensively to mobilize the peasants for combat.

As a result of this effort, he noted the recent recapture of enemy-occupied areas and the liberation of their residents.

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MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL VISITS IFLOMA INSTALLATIONS IN MESSICA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] President Samora Machel visited the facilities of IFLOMA (Forestry Industries of Manica), a state company located in Messica, slightly more than 50 kilometers from the city of Chimoio, last Friday, 6 September.

The enterprise was created following the proclamation of national independence and at the height of the Rhodesian attack against our country. It will be recalled that Manica Province was one of the favorite targets of the military forces of the former illegal, rebellious and racist regime of Ian Smith.

In February 1977, the Third FRELIMO Party Congress defined the country's forest development policy and determined the need to establish forest industries in Manica Province at short and medium range.

That same year, the governments of the People's Republic of Mozambique and Sweden signed a cooperation accord, making funding available to carry out the projects outlined in the Economic and Social Directive of the Third Congress.

The program calls for the immediate exploitation of the existing stands in the province (about 15,200 hectares in the Penhalonga, Rotanda and Bandula regions) and the rehabilitation of the Penhalonga sawmill to handle an annual production of 9,000 cubic meters of lumber.

It was also decided to build a new sawmill, with a capacity of 26,000 cubic meters a year, and to establish a plywood factory with a production capacity of about 20,000 cubic meters a year.

In accordance with the program, a pulp and paper mill has been established, with the capacity to produce about 100,000 cubic meters a year of newsprint, writing paper and cardboard.

The program also calls for the factory to produce a sulfate wood pulp paper, of the "kraft" type, for export. At this time, Mozambican workers and technicians, who have received specialized training abroad, are available to operate this economic infrastructure. Some Czechoslovak and Canadian technical cooperants are also working there.

In Messica, where economic and social infrastructures have been established in support of the workers and their families, President Machel was informed about the progress of the program by Sergio Chitana, general director of IFLOMA.

During his stay in Messia, the chief of state was enthusiastically welcomed by the IFLOMA employees and their families.

On that occasion, President Samora Machel was presented with several gifts, including 3 cubic meters of milled lumber and a cubic meter of plywood, all produced there. The OMM [Organization of Mozambican Women] donated 30 contos, to strengthen our defense capability, and other gifts were presented to the party and government.

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MOZAMBIQUE

GAZA GOVERNOR TOURS XAI-XAI SOCIOECONOMIC SECTORS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Sep 85 p 10

[Article by Bento Niquisse]

[Text] Col Aurelio Manave, first secretary of the party and governor of Gaza Province, recently spent a week visiting various socioeconomic sectors in the center and on the outskirts of the city of Xai-Xai. The governor detected several irregularities which were still impeding production in these sectors of activity. He ordered that corrective measures to eliminate these irregularities be taken immediately or at longer range, depending on their severity.

Governor Aurelio Manave was accompanied on his tour by some members of the Party Committee and the Executive Council of the City of Xai-Xai.

In some of the sectors visited, the governor observed such problems as laziness, carelessness and apathy and set deadlines for the correction of each error detected.

There is the case of the anomalies observed in the building housing the Executive Council, which is in a state of total deterioration. More than 3 tons of spoiled pesticides were discovered in the Xai-Xai facilities of the BOROR distributing company. At the "Esquema Geral," several abandoned auto bodies and parts were scattered around, left to rust in the damp night air.

In all these locales, Aurelio Manate left instructions and deadlines for the rehabilitation and reorganization of these sectors, reiterating again and again that he would "return to see if these directives are being carried out."

Also at BOROR, Col Aurelio Manave had harsh criticism for the management of the company when he found a large quantity and variety of seed which should have been distributed to the districts by now.

The governor also called attention to 85 sacks of cement, apparently abandoned, at the same company.

"When I come back here, I do not want to find a shameful situation like this," Manave said. He added that, if he did, harsher measures would be taken.

Laudable Example

Despite the many and various problems detected in several sectors, there were companies which won praise from Colonel Manave for their organization. As he was touring one of these companies, Manave said: "The organization here sets a laudable example."

The praiseworthy companies included the SRBL (Lower Limpopo Irrigation System) and AGRICOM (Agricultural Products Marketing Company), among others.

At the SRBL, Manave spoke with Agostinho Muthemba, who has been foreman of the parts warehouse for 5 years.

"Your sector presents a pleasant and organized appearance, a sign that you don't put up with slipshod or careless work. This is a real workplace," Manave said.

Interest Not Enough

"It is not enough for the workers to be interested in their work; this is not everything. There must also be a vision of growth," Manave said to one of the officials of the Esquema Geral company of Xai-Xai. He was talking about employees with a sixth grade education, who were nonetheless doing the work of research technicians in the company's chemical laboratories.

In explanation, the governor said: "These people may be more than willing to do the work, but their knowledge is very limited and we can't expect them to be great researchers or scientists."

He added that, although these are difficult times, the company management should be considering the possibility of hiring new people who are interested in the sector and who have at least a ninth grade education, although, as he said, even they could not be considered "great experts."

Aurelio Manave also visited some agricultural cooperatives located in the green-belt of the city of Xai-Xai.

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MOZAMBIQUE

TETE GOVERNOR VISITS LOCALITY OF DZUNSA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Sep 85 p 5

[Text] On the Songo Plateau, 11 July dawned clear and bright. It was not like the day before, when the cold from the mountains invaded the district capital in the form of heavy fog. It was as if our bodies, accustomed to the infernal heat of Tete, had been put into a refrigerator. On that day, at 9 am, the sun was still hidden behind the clouds, which seemed to be made of ice crystals.

But, as I was saying, 11 July dawned clear and bright; by welcome or perhaps not so welcome coincidence, on that day we had planned a rough trip over Dzunsa's rocky mountains. The hot sun appeared early on the horizon and did not disappear again until we had returned to the district seat of Cahora Bassa.

Dzunsa is located a little to the east of the district capital, no more than 35 kilometers distant.

The trip was heavy going from the beginning, on the small trail which led us into a little valley. The people have some farm plots there because the land is very fertile. At that point, we rolled up our trousers for an arduous climb over a chain of mountains to the seat of the locality of Dzunsa.

The mountain occasionally dropped off sharply and the path made continuous short zigzags to overcome the steepness. A little higher up, the path seemed wider. The locals explained that, in the past, there had been a small road through the mountains, passable only by the "Jeeps" of the priests who traveled there to conduct mass from time to time.

However, when the war of liberation intensified in that zone, the road became overgrown with brush and the rains washed rocks and gravel onto it. Hence, from time to time we beat a trail through the brush, only to come up against huge boulders, which tired us out very quickly.

Although many of us were sons of peasants, it had been decades since we had gone hunting on the trail of a swift gazelle, much less scrambled over mountains, leaping from rock to rock over dizzying chasms. When we reached the first peak, we stopped to catch our breath; 5 minutes later we set off again.

After another arduous trek, we were worn out again and had to make another stop. We were at the highest point of the second mountain, terribly tired and our nerves shattered, when a voice from below us broke the silence which our fatigue had imposed on us. The tone of that female voice expressed the natural gaiety of a person who is returning home filled with good cheer, after attending a party where the "pombe" [native spirits] had flowed freely from the gourds.

As we listened to that enchanting voice, growing more apprehensive as the minutes passed, the woman seemed to be taking that punishing climb as fast as if it were level ground.

The scene helped us to comprehend that we were not in an unpopulated area, as it had appeared to us as we came up the mountain, and that we were not traveling over an isolated path.

We got up, mopped the sweat which bathed us from head to toe and gathered our courage for the final stage. In the village of Dzunsa, which is set on a fairly level plateau, the people were anxiously awaiting the arrival of the first secretary and governor of the province. When we had reached the last peak, we could already hear the chanting coming from the village. The people were celebrating!

It was 1130 hours. With the warm welcome which we received from the residents of Dzunsa, our spirits were miraculously revived.

Groups of children with baskets of oranges, tangerines, bananas and pineapples offered them to the visiting delegation, while the adults formed a receiving line and formally greeted Eduardo Arao, governor of the province.

As we sat in the shade of a leafy tree, the sun's rays which had traveled so far struck the dense foliage and were automatically transformed into fresh, calm air. We were on a plain over 900 meters above sea level.

The popular rally began immediately after the visiting delegation was duly introduced. The governor's speech on that occasion focused on the battles which must be waged to overcome hunger and the armed banditry. The Dzunsa residents said the problem of speculation should be added to the agenda of the meeting. The villagers confronted the governor with the shortage of salt in the stores and cooperatives. Certain individuals are bringing salt from the city into these rural zones to trade for chickens, goats, peanuts, corn and other products. The same thing is happening with sugar, soap, cloth and batteries.

"The speculators bring these products in, but we never find them in the stores and cooperatives. The speculators want to barter; they won't take money."

The governor explained to the people that these problems are not peculiar to their locale, or to Cahora Bassa District; it is a problem that troubles the entire country. However, the best way to combat this speculation is to increase production and to eradicate the armed bands. "The shortage of products is the primary reason for the speculation," said Governor Eduardo Arao.

The frank and open dialogue between the highest official of the party and state in the province and the residents of Dzunsa demonstrated that, despite all the difficulties confronting us today, the people have full confidence in the FRELIMO Party and in the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique. "We have a lot of problems, but we are not running away. This is our land and no one is going to move us from here. We just want to raise enough food to overcome the famine that threatens us every year," a peasant remarked at one point in the discussion.

Eduardo Arao stressed that the problems which the Mozambican people face now, from the natural disasters to the armed banditry, will be solved if the people throughout the country continue to believe that the party and government belong to them. "This confidence in the party and government should be expressed in the engagement of all our people in combating the armed bands and in increasing production on the farms." For combating the bandits, he recommended that the people fashion weapons of "cold steel," such as iron-tipped javelins, darts, bows and arrows; he promised that he would arrange to send a large quantity of machetes to the Dzunsa area very soon.

Regarding the battle against hunger, we learned from our visit to Dzunsa that, with just a little assistance, the area is capable of becoming self-sufficient. The zone produces corn, "mapira," "feijao-nhemba" [type of bean], peanuts, yams, bananas, oranges, pineapples and various types of greens. What the peasants need now is assistance with new agricultural techniques and tools, such as hoes, machetes and, in the near future, animal-drawn plows, because the residents raise cattle which could be trained to harness.

In the Dzunsa area, the government delegation visited a spring which supplies the residents with potable water. With just a little more aid, this permanent source of water could be put to many uses.

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MOZAMBIQUE

MIDDLE-LEVEL WATER SUPPLY EXPERTS TO BE TRAINED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Aug 85 p 3

[Text] In February of next year, the State Agricultural Water Supply Directorate is planning to start the first experiment in training middle-level technicians for this sector with a view to better handling the national food production projects whose technology, it is now believed, must be disseminated and applied to all agricultural sectors, it was disclosed by Horacio Listo, of SEHA (State Agricultural Water Supply Secretariat). He added that, after training in the country and considering the country's shortcomings and limitations, but with some foreign support, SEHA figures that the first Mozambican trained in this sector will graduate in 1989.

SEHA is now in the process of registering applicants in order to give this first course; next September and for a period of 3 months, these applicants will be subjected to a mini-course for preliminary selection so as to make sure that the number of candidates to be trained in this field can actually be obtained. The course to be given starting in February will last 2 years and the purpose is to graduate a minimum of 30 technicians.

The SEHA chief said that an experimental irrigation field will be prepared as a parallel effort in Umbeluzi to provide complete training and considering the area that is of tremendous importance to the development of agriculture and the dissemination of farming techniques; this field will be used for practical training to be given to the trainees. From this field the trainees will, during each phase of the course, acquire practical skills in experimenting with soils and testing the many forms of irrigation, among other subjects.

This experimental irrigation field will produce the most varied crops which obviously will permit a substantial improvement in the diet, at least for the trainees at the Umbeluzi Agricultural School, said Horacio Listo in commenting on the importance and usefulness of this field.

Value of Courses in SEHA's View

According to this official, the training of Mozambican technicians specializing in this field, on the middle and higher level, is being tackled as a matter of absolute priority not only because the development of the food production projects is of utmost importance in the effort to put an end to hunger but also because a country such as Mozambique--in which agriculture plays a fundamental role in the economy's growth--must have a "battalion" of technicians throughout the country.

According to Horacio Listo, Mozambique today, right here and now, does not have a single trained technical supervisor and depends purely and exclusively on foreign supervisory personnel, even for the performance of minor soil utilization studies as well as studies on rivers and other natural resources for the development of agriculture. "This situation, on the one hand, must be resolved and, on the other hand, we must meet the requirements of our growth since the state water supply sector is being organized with a view to organizing, utilizing, and making profitable all natural resources available for the purpose of increasing agriculture."

Horacio Listo also said that there is no organization in this field at the provincial level although by way of reference one might look at the minimal material conditions already established plus some organizational work in very few other areas. "The training of these technicians is aimed at spreading this concern throughout the land," he remarked.

What a Technician Can Do

According to our interview subject, a middle-level agricultural water supply technician can do many things in his area and that is only logical. Horacio Listo argued that, among these many things, he can plan the use of soils, the exploitation of water power resources, and, side by side with the man who works the land, he can disclose the best technologies for increasing food output.

In addition to these tasks, looking at the provincial level, we can work more directly with the high-priority sectors in the area of food production by stimulating and providing incentives for the production of the most diversified crops throughout the year in accordance with the specific soil and river conditions as well as the other objectively existing natural conditions.

5058

CSO: 3442/408

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

EXPERIMENTAL CASHEW PLANTING--Eduardo Arao, governor of Tete Province, recently visited the Casa Agraria, in Nharta Valley, where he learned about the work being conducted there on drying corn for seed and also about the excavation work for the construction of a fish-breeding tank. At this point, this project in that southern area of the Nharta Valley has been halted for want of building materials. The first secretary and governor of Tete Province also visited the area where cashew seeds are being propagated in an experimental program. More than 500 cashew plants have germinated. The agronomists in that zone say the conditions are favorable for the development of cashew farming in the Nharta Valley. Therefore, Governor Eduardo Arao directed that the experiment be extended to other agricultural production sectors around the city of Tete. It is noted that, at a recent meeting of the provincial government, it was decided that the cashew planting experiment should be conducted in all the districts of the province. A nursery and a warehouse are also under construction in the Nharta Valley. A flour mill will be installed in one part of the warehouse. These infrastructures will benefit the members of the six agricultural cooperatives in the valley. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Aug 85 p 3] 6362

MORE LAND TO PRIVATE SECTOR--About 2,339 hectares of land in Niassa Province has been allocated to the private sector for the 1985/1986 agricultural campaign. Abel Lucas, provincial director of agriculture in Niassa, made the announcement in a meeting with cadres from his sector and private farmers in Niassa. The meeting was called to take stock of the current agricultural campaign, principally with regard to first-season crops. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Sep 85 p 3] 6362

NEW BUSES FOR BEIRA--The Beira Urban Public Transport Company [TPU] is inaugurating a new fleet of buses today: 34 units of the IKARUS model. With this new fleet, the Beira TPU will have a total of 54 buses for urban transport. Thus the waiting time will be reduced to 10 minutes, meaning that buses will be circulating every 10 minutes. The longest bus route is 25 kilometers and the shortest is 6 kilometers. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Sep 85 p 2] 6362

CONSTRUCTION IN TETE--The work of setting up ground traffic signals at the Chingodoza Airport, in the city of Tete, should be completed by now. The work was initiated last August and is being executed by the Tete Company for Construction and Maintenance of Roads and Bridges. According to our correspondent in Tete, the same company will soon begin to repair the section of road between Cabvulats'tsi and Estima, with construction of two aqueducts at the entrance to Estima, as well as the repaving of that entire stretch of road. Referring to the traffic indicators on the principal roads of Tete province, an official of the road construction and maintenance company said that, by last July, the work had been completed on more than 30 kilometers of roadway between Matombo and Songo. The job was performed by 22 workers. The same official added that the work of repairing and marking traffic signs on all the streets and avenues in the city of Tete was well along, especially the pedestrian crosswalks and the solid and broken lines. He concluded that the company is concerned now with preparations for the immediate rehabilitation of the Inhacapiri-Magoe road. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Sep 85 p 3] 6362

COMMANDER DISMISSED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT--Major General Domingos Fondo, Inhambane provincial military commander, chaired a rally in Inharrime recently during which he announced the dismissal of (Armndo Saize), chief of the general staff of the district's battalion. This officer of the Mozambique Armed Forces was accused of embezzling property belonging to the local residents which had been recovered from armed bandit camps. (Armindo Saize) embezzled seven head of cattle and several pieces of furniture. During the meeting, he was given 30 lashes with a whip. He acknowledged his mistakes and agreed to return the property. Maj Gen Domingos Fondo called on Inharrime's residents to mobilize the youths for the defense of the fatherland. He mentioned also the new tactic being employed by the armed bandits, who stab party and state officials to death. The Inhambane provincial military commander ordered the local organizations to mobilize the people for the neutralization of enemy actions in the district. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 20 Sep 85]

SUGAR SECTOR TO AGRICULTURE MINISTRY--The sugar sector, which had been under the direction of the Secretariat of State for the Food and Light Industries, has been transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture, by presidential decree. The transfer is already being carried out. The decree states that the sugar sector is "one of the basic sectors of the nation's economy." It notes, however, that "in the present phase, increased sugar production depends strongly on the agricultural-technical aspects of sugar cane production." Moreover, the sugar industry is established in zones which are essentially agricultural. Along with sugar cane cultivation, there is a broad diversification of crops and significant agricultural production within the sector. Experience shows that increased sugar production and the development of the sugar sector depend on the correct strategy for [cane] production, which implies giving priority to sugar cane cultivation and the use of the most suitable agricultural methods, based on experimentation and research. The presidential decree thus determines that the sugar sector should be transferred to the Agriculture Ministry. The ministry and the Secretariat of State for the Food and Light Industries are responsible for its implementation. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Sep 85 p 10] 6362

TECHNICAL TRAINING FOR FOREIGN STUDENTS--Citizens of foreign countries will be permitted to enroll as students in intermediate technical-professional institutes, according to a dispatch published in the BOLETIM DA REPUBLICA and signed by Joaquim Nunes de Carvalho, secretary of state for technical-professional education. The document indicates that the secretary of state gives the national director of technical education the authority to admit the first foreign students to the intermediate technical-professional institutes. The document also determines that applications for enrollment should be sent to the Secretariat of State for Technical-Professional Education. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 11 Sep 85 p 10] 6362

MACHEL PRAISES LIBYAN COOPERATION--President Samora Machel expressed the desire for cooperation between Mozambique and Libya to continue fruitful to the benefit of both peoples. This desire was expressed in a message which the marshal of the People's Republic of Mozambique sent to Col Muammar Qadhafi, the leader of the Great Revolution of 1 September, in Libya, congratulating him on the 16th anniversary of that event. "It is with profound joy that the Mozambican people join the people of the Arab Socialist People's Jamahiria of Libya in the celebration of 1 September, the day of the Great Socialist Revolution," the message said. The chief of state added that he sends the warmest greeting to Col Qadhafi on this occasion in the name of the people and the government of the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] and in his own name. On this "historical date" Samora Machel hails "the victories achieved by the Libyan people over a period of 16 years of socialist revolution which were possible due to determination and courage of the Libyan working masses under your leadership." The message ends with the wish that the Libyan people may have a future of success and long life as well as good health for the Libyan leader. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Sep 85 p 1] 5058

CSO: 3442/408

NAMIBIA

VON VIEWS NAMIBIAN MILITARY SITUATION

EA162051 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Excerpts] In this week's edition of "Sunday Special" we take a look at the military situation in and in relation to Namibia.

In recent years, South Africa's increasing use of military force to suppress the popular resistance in Namibia and to destabilize the neighboring countries has been the cause of grave concern to the international community. In seeking to perpetuate its illegal occupation of Namibia, the South African regime today has a massive number of troops in Namibia; the Pretoria regime has moved large numbers of heavily armed units into the territory, recruited mercenaries from a number of countries to serve with the South African so-called defense force in Namibia, and launched repeated acts of subversion and aggression against the frontline states. Furthermore, since 1981 the African population of Namibia has been subjected to compulsory service in the army of the occupation regime causing many young Namibians to flee into exile.

Due to the growing violation of the arms embargo as well as the continued nuclear collaboration with the apartheid regime by the United States and some parts of Western countries and Zionist Israel, the mandatory arms embargo is not successful in stopping the flow of foreign arms to South Africa. The attitude of Western permanent members of the Security Council has so far prevented the council from adopting comprehensive sanctions against South Africa under Chapter 7 of the UN Charter. Furthermore, the embargo gives a strong impetus to the domestic military industry which had obtained the licenses for the manufacture of many foreign weapons.

Press reports indicate that as a result of forced enlistment plus increased use of extensive emergency powers against SWAPO supporters inside the territory, 10 percent of the population has been forced to flee into exile. The fascist regime of South Africa has moved a step further in the implementation of its so-called internal settlement through the establishment of the so-called South West Africa Namibian Police.

The new force operates as an arm of the South African police who are already, according to reports, responsible for up to 60 percent of the killings in the war against SWAPO.

In the course of the discussion at the Vienna seminar on the use of mercenaries in southern Africa, it was agreed that Namibia had become the center of operation of mercenaries who were deployed by South Africa to strengthen its position in the territory and to commit acts of aggression against independent neighboring countries and states. Among the forces deployed by South Africa are units consisting largely of mercenaries. As a result of South Africa's extensive recruitment campaign in recent years, an estimated 2,000 to 3,000 mercenaries mainly from the United States, the FRG, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Australia, Chile and Israel are reported to be fighting alongside the South African forces in the campaign to crush the Namibian liberation struggle.

Participants at the Vienna seminar noted that defectors from the so-called 32d battalion, which was composed largely of mercenaries and was used for operations against the SWAPO forces, had been identified in the [word indistinct] as coming from Australia, Portugal, New Zealand and the United States. South Africa also recruited mercenaries from neighboring countries some of whom [words indistinct] which operated under the overall command of the South African defense force while others were assigned to the 32d battalion.

In addition, a large number of Rhodesian whites had joined the South African Army at the time of Zimbabwean independence. One participant stated that he had information according to which 5,000 Zimbabwean mercenaries had been brought together in a South African special unit for possible action in Zimbabwe. He submitted that the failure of the Western countries to take strong measures against mercenary involvement in southern Africa should be considered a form of military collaboration with apartheid South Africa.

Participants at the Vienna seminar indicated that in certain Western countries, particularly the United States, there were several organizations which published information about mercenary opportunities and actually directed potential recruits to those seeking mercenaries for use in southern Africa. The support which the racist minority regime of South Africa receives from the transnational corporations and other financial interests which are collaborating with it in the exploitation of the natural and human resources of Namibia has helped it to entrench its illegal occupation of the territory and to strengthen its system of apartheid. The transnational corporations and financial institutions operating illegally in Namibia are deeply involved in a range of activities which have strengthened the Pretoria military domination of Namibia.

The transnational corporations have emerged as major supporters of South Africa's military establishment. They purchase South African defense bonds, [words indistinct] the economy concerned with the production of military equipment, finance arms purchases by South Africa, provide loans (?without argument for) South Africa's military expenditures, provide facilities for South African military personnel, and serve on the defense advisory board which unites the private sector behind South Africa's defense effort.

With the intensification of the military conflict in Namibia, many transnational corporations have seen fit to increase security measures and to cooperate closely with the army of occupation. In 1980 the national key (?points) act

was enacted with the aim of ensuring collaboration between commercial establishments and the security forces in the control and defense of key industries and installations in South Africa and Namibia. Some 633 such installations, many of them foreign-owned, have been designated as key units or key points. The key points scheme, which includes the creation of local defense units or industrial commandos, demonstrate the increasingly supportive integration of transnational corporations into South Africa's overall military strategy.

For example, a 69-man standing army is maintained at the (Rossing) uranium mines, distributed in three separate units. The (Rossing) security department, consisting of 15 men, the security department auxilliary of 30 men, and the [words indistinct] command industrial protection unit consisting of 24 men.

South Africa's military occupation of Namibia and its brutal behavior have inflicted profound damage on the fabric of Namibian society. The destructive role of the South African occupation forces and their puppets and mercenaries stand in contrast to the efforts made by SWAPO to (?launch) a new society for an independent Namibia.

South Africa's military expense is the largest single component of the total budget. In addition, some military and security allocations are disguised by being listed under categories other than defense. For instance, all construction and maintenance of military bases is paid for by the Department of Public Works: all houses for military personnel are provided by the Department of Community Development; and the welfare of the increasing number of war casualties is the responsibility of the Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions.

South Africa has for several years been engaged in a systematic campaign of destabilization of the neighboring African states. Using the international territory of Namibia as a launching pad, it has repeatedly committed blatant acts of aggression against the Peoples Republic of Angola and in the process has caused extensive damage and destruction to lives and property. Women and children and other innocent civilians have been its constant victims. At the Vienna seminar, the (?four) participants noted that the Pretoria regime has in fact (?launched) a premeditated policy of destabilization of the entire southern African region. Such policy has been exemplified by the racist regime's repeated aggression against and occupation of Angolan territory, its raids into Zambia and its training and arming of Mozambican puppet groups which attack roads and pipes of water and oil pipelines connecting Zimbabwe with the port of Beira in Mozambique. For more than a year, South Africa has occupied parts of southern Angola as far as 250 km (?jumped) the Namibian border with an estimated 5,500 troops operating in the area, notwithstanding the incidence of international outcries and condemnation expressed in numerous UN resolutions.

CSO: 3400/100

NAMIBIA

'MASS ACTION NECESSARY' FOR NAMIBIAN LIBERATION

EA261842 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] The SWAPO Youth League has threatened to call a consumer boycott in Namibia unless businessmen and industrialists state where they stand on the struggle for independence. One of the leaders of the SWAPO youth league in Namibia, Comrade (Stevie Kahswanjo) disclosed on Monday that the call had been made at a youth rally in Windhoek's black residential area of (Katarua) on Sunday.

The call of the SWAPO YOUTH League to the business community in Namibia is both timely and critical. It is a uncontested fact in today's Namibia that most businessmen support colonialism and Pretoria's puppets in the so-called internal government (in Namibia).

The businesses of such collaborators should be boycotted without reservation while the businessmen whose stand is not known should clarify their position without hesitation. Mere verbal assurances of allegiance to the liberation struggle is not enough. Those businessmen who pledge support to the liberation struggle should organize themselves into a fresh circle to demand the immediate and unconditional independence of Namibia in accordance with UN Security Council resolution 435.

Our activities should moreover not be confined to a consumer boycott. They should be broadened to encompass key industries such as mining and construction. Mining corporations such as consolidated diamond mines, rossing Uranium Ltd, and [word indistinct] corporation are among the main forces which are sustaining apartheid colonialism in Namibia. Through their treacherous mining operations these corporations provide the occupationist regime with the revenue which enables it to continue its despicable and oppressive rule over us. Most if not all of those corporations even prohibit us from organizing trade unions to defend our basic rights. Rossing Uranium Ltd for example went even further than the economic super exploitation of our enslaved labor and organized a so-called industrial army, which is in reality an extension of the South African Armed Forces to the mines.

The mining corporations in our country are thus not only for our continued economic exploitation but also for the maintenance of the present colonial system. Our activities should therefore not only focus on a consumer boycott but should embrace the entire Namibian economy.

Knowing that we are our own liberators we should exert maximum efforts on all fronts to hasten our liberation. The just-ended seventh annual meeting of the SWAPO Central Committee has pointed the way by calling on all of us to organize strikes, boycotts and go slows all over our illiterate masses until [words indistinct] call for organization discipline, and sacrifices.

Let us use all available means at our disposal to mobilize the masses for concerted actions. Let us explain the aims and objectives of our actions tirelessly and painstakingly to turn the entire Namibian masses into a formidable fighting force. Let us launch a multi-dimensional offensive, with the youth in the forefront, to destroy apartheid colonialism in our country. Let us make the military, political, diplomatic, economic, and social forms of struggle into an organic force to extricate ourselves and the generations to come from fascist oppression and imperialist exploitation.

Everything and every effort for the struggle. All for final victory.

CSO: 3400/43

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

SWAPO ABANDONS SUPPLY ROUTE--The Zimbabwe National Army, ZNA, are not the only force experiencing problems with logistics and supply lines. SWAPO has abandoned the use of the supply route via Lusaka, Livingstone, Kasane, and Francistown. They maintain that convoys on this are being monitored by the South African security forces at Katima Mulilo. It was feared that these supply columns could be subjected to attack. The SWAPO planners are now looking at the possibility of alternative routes. We can only hope that ZANU-PF, in its current mood of hostility to the Pretoria regime, do not compromise its stated principle: that no bases or transit facilities would be granted to forces committed to aggressive acts against our neighbor. The last thing that Zimbabwe needs right now, or at any time for that matter, is open confrontation with the powerful defense forces of South Africa. They must not be provided with any justification for indulging in preemptive strikes against Zimbabwean territory. The security of our country is far too precious and important to be prejudiced by any ill-considered actions in support of movements hostile to the Pretoria regime. [Text] [(Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 29 Sep 85]

CSO: 3400/78

NIGER

MINISTER COMMENTS ON 3-YEAR INVESTMENT PROGRAM

AB272246 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Excerpts] As you know, the Council of Ministers, in its meetings from 16 to 19 September, adopted the general budget of the state and the 1985-86 capital investment. After the explanations given by the finance minister on the general budget, the minister of planning, Almoustapha Soumaila, yesterday commented on capital investment for 1986 and on the 3-year investment program for 1986, 1987, and 1988. The planning minister's comments touched on recent and short-term developments in the economic situation in which the 1986 budget and the 3-year investment program will be implemented--the program and the major characteristic of the capital investment as well as the necessary elements for the pursuit of the financial rehabilitation and for the nation's economic revival. Let us listen to Planning Minister Almoustapha Soumaila:

[Begin Soumaila recording] Let us first of all look at the economic situation. Upon analysis, the following essential data can be noted: The international environment continues to be shaken by the scope of the world economic crisis. The beginning of the economic revival observed in 1984 and 1985 did not meet the expectations in the industrialized countries, most of which were forced to maintain and even intensify their financial austerity measures. This evidently aggravated the difficulties of countries whose exports and financing of imports, as well as payment of their foreign debts, are dependent on world economic efforts.

During these few years, the dollar continued to rise and even reached a record high in 1985. At the same time, the monetary policies of the big financial markets could not succeed in stopping quickly the galloping interest rate. At the regional and subregional level, several unexpected events neutralized the efforts of our countries. In Africa, the drought compounded the already many and thorny problems of the peoples on which the most spectacular conscience-awakening has been brought to the international community.

If the sector of parastatals was able to survive this crisis, it continued to hold our attention. These have been the recent developments in our economic environment. As you know, the economic crisis constituted a

major handicap to our economy and public finance. The following figures illustrate this handicap and show that scope of its impact on the public sector: Agricultural production fell nearly 40 percent in 1984 from that of 1983. Each one of us knows what this cost us in terms of anxiety, mobilization of energy, organization, and distribution of food aid. The effects of the drought last year killed 50 percent of our livestock. You also saw the disruption this situation caused in the long-standing traditions of many families in Niger and the exemplary courage the people showed in coping with the situation.

With the rise of the dollar, the servicing of our external debt will increase by nearly 40 billion CFA francs. Finally, let us cite the fall in real terms of 43 percent in the price of a kilo of uranium from 1978 to 1984, seriously reducing revenue for our budget and disrupting our balance of payment.

The short-term developments in our economic situation fortunately seem to be less preoccupying. At the agricultural level, the production expected is quite significant because of the satisfactory rainfall in 1985. The expected results should enable Niger to catch up. Thus the gross domestic product, which increased by 5 percent in 1983 at current prices, and which fell by 16 percent in 1984 to again increase by 7 percent in 1985, should in 1986 improve by 4 to 5 percent in real terms to nearly 11 percent at current rates. But this tendency needs to be strengthened by appropriate economic and financial policies. This is the objective of the economic and financial redress program established with the IMF and which has enabled us up to now to attain the objectives of the financial redress and the structural adjustment program under preparation. This tendency needs also to be sustained by effective public investments which are outlined here in the 3-year investment program, which I am going to present to you and which I have already indicated the context in which it was drawn.

We now come to the 1986-88 investment program: During the coming 3 years, that is, from 1986 to 1988, financial resources to be allocated to public investments will amount to a total of 275.5 billion CFA francs. The annual allocation will rise from 80 billion CFA francs in 1986 to 92.5 billion CFA francs in 1987 and to 103 billion CFA francs in 1988. Investments will therefore register an increase of 15.61 percent in 1987, an increase of 28.75 percent over the period.

The successive annual budgets will represent 10.1 percent of the gross domestic product in 1986; 10.77 percent in 1987; and 11 percent in 1988. That shows a considerable effort which shows the Supreme Military Council and the government's desire to devote maximum resources to development in order to improve the living conditions of our people. These figures also show our firm determination to extend the basis of our national production so that individual and collective initiatives can flourish and thrive. The objectives sought by this 3-year investment program obviously falls within the framework of our national priorities, priorities which have on many occasions been reaffirmed by President Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state. [End recording]

CSO: 3400/75

NIGERIA

DEBATE ON MERITS OF IMF LOAN HELD

AB270905 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] The first national debate on whether or not Nigeria should take the IMF loan, organized by Chase-Manhattan Bank, has ended in Lagos. At the end of the debate, the majority of the participants were opposed to the country taking the loan. They were of the view that the loan, with all its conditionalities, would spell economic and social disaster for Nigeria. The conditionalities for the loan, they contended, were to ensure that developing countries remained the suppliers of agricultural raw materials to industrialized countries. The opponents of the loan recommended an inward search for solutions to the country's balance of payments problems.

However those in favor of the loan believed that Nigeria had no viable alternative than to take the loan since trading partners have decided not to extend further trade credits to her, except if she accepted the loan. They saw the loan with all its conditionalities as the only way to instill financial discipline into the Nigerian economy and its managers. By taking the loan, they argued, Nigeria would be able to maintain its current pace of modernization and industrial development, through access to foreign capital and experts.

The debate was organized by the Chase-Manhattan Bank, [word indistinct] Management Consultants and the Nigerian Television Authority.

CSO: 3400/66

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

PRIVATIZATION OF RADIO STATIONS--The minister of information and culture, Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Ukpo, has said that it will be premature to privatize radio stations now. He said in an interview in the course of his tour of FRCN [Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria] studios and offices in Ikoyi today that rather than hand over to private interests, efforts will be made to improve on the services of the stations. The minister expressed satisfaction with the present performance of FRCN stations in the face of old and inadequate equipment, and promised that efforts will be made to provide the stations with modern equipment. Col Ukpo said that the present administration had not taken a stand yet on whether or not Nigeria will be allowed to carry commercial advertisement, as a way of generating revenue. He, however, said that recommendations will be made on the need for the stations to generate funds internally. The visit marks the end of the minister's tour of FRCN facilities in the Lagos area. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 30 Sep 85]

COMMUNICATION LINKS--The Nigerian Telecommunications Limited is to provide communication links between the head office of the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY, PANA, in Dakar, Senegal, and its southern Africa pool office in Lusaka, Zambia. An agreement to this effect has been signed by the two sides. The head of PANA's West African regional pool office in Lagos, Alhaji Swaebou Conateh, announced this yesterday when the minister of information and culture, Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Ukpo, visited the establishment. Alhaji Swaebou said the link was to provide full news coverage to developments in Southern Africa. He appealed to mass media organizations in Nigeria to give credit to stories from PANA, in order to enable their readers to identify and recognize the role of the continental organization. Alhaji Swaebou described the effective collaboration between PANA and the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA as well as other organs of the Ministry of Information as a model for inter-African cooperation. [Text] [Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Oct 85 AB]

CSO: 3400/112

RWANDA

BRIEFS

CANADIAN FOOD AID--The Canadian International Development Agency will, on behalf of the Canadian Government, donate to Rwanda a food aid package worth 3.5 million Canadian dollars for 1985/86. This was announced in Ottawa yesterday by the Canadian minister of external relations. [Summary] [Kigali Domestic Service in French 1600 GMT 18 Sep 85]

CSO: 3400/75

SENEGAL

SENEGAMBIA MILITARY DETACHMENT FORMED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 31 Aug-1 Sep 85 p 6

[Article by Amadou Fall]

[Text] Banjul, the Gambia. The Senegambian Confederation is moving forward at a brisk pace, just like the first detachment of 150 soldiers who were yesterday assigned to the Confederal army now being formed. And quite appropriately, the ceremony marking this new contribution to the strengthening of Senegambian unification was celebrated in Banjul yesterday with full military solemnity.

Present inside Independence Stadium for the commemoration of this event were: Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara, president of the Gambian Republic; his vice president, ministers of finance and of external affairs, Messrs Bakary Darbo, Sekou Cisse, and Kiti Diabang, respectively; the president of the Confederal Assembly, Mr Baboucar Ndiaye; the confederal minister of the armed forces, Mr Medoune Fall; Gen Joseph Tavarez de Souza, Gen Coumba Diouf Niang, inspector general of the armed forces, etc. They were surrounded by an audience stirred by military music.

The military police fanfare which beat out the march of the "new recruits fit for service" was certainly a stirring performance. This music, a sublime hymn to the Confederation, went straight to the hearts of the Senegambians who were present.

The 150 new recruits who have now joined their Senegalese brothers to create together the first solid link of the Confederal Army did not remain at rest, for there could be no occasion more appropriate for them to display their military skills, to demonstrate that they have been properly trained in martial drills and behavior.

With their Rangers hats and in their brand-new camouflage dress--temporarily the uniform of the Confederal Army--they demonstrated their great pride. The audience applauded them heartily yesterday, during their perfect rendition of the goosestep in both its quick and slow versions.

While watching them, President Dawda Diawara said that he was convinced that this was "now an operational infantry company," with full certainty that its officers and troops "will loyally and efficiently perform their duty in the service of Senegambia."

He also made use of the opportunity afforded by yesterday's ceremony to repeat his government's determination to commit itself still more resolutely to the creation of Senegambia. "We will continue to work in all appropriate areas so that our mutual plans and interests may be entirely fulfilled," he pledged.

Right now, it is the hope of Senegambia's vice president that the men forming this detachment which he has now turned over to the Confederal battalion will behave like "true sons of Senegambia, becoming models for the rest of the Confederal population."

They will certainly do so. For the memory of the Senegalese and Gambian soldiers who have fought and made the supreme sacrifice of their lives for Senegambia remains there, to remind everyone of this community ideal. This is the deeply felt conviction of the Confederal minister of the armed forces, Medoune Fall. "Despite our detractors," he said, "the reality is here, with the image of Gambian and Senegalese soldiers wearing the same uniform, fraternizing, and most of all, defending the same territory, the same ideals; independence, liberty, democracy, and integration." This is a fact that now seems to be irreversible.

7679
CSO: 3419/605

SOUTH AFRICA

RADIO CITES CLASHING U.S., USSR REGIONAL INTERESTS

MB300754 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Station commentary: "Soviet and American interests in Southern Africa"]

[Text] Clashing Soviet and American interests in Southern Africa are manifesting themselves increasingly. Mozambique President Samora Machel's visit to the United States and the openly amicable relationship established between him and President Reagan obviously does not augur well for future Soviet-Mozambique relations. Furthermore, just before the weekend the Reagan administration warned the Soviets that their increasing involvement in the Angolan civil war could harm Soviet-American relations.

Mozambique's devastated economy has opened the eyes of the country's Frelimo government. Since the signing of the Nkomati Accord with South Africa early last year, President Machel has realized that his ailing country could only survive if it got massive Western development aid, but Western business interests have indicated that development aid would be given to Mozambique only if the country returned to stability.

This meant an end to the civil war with the RENAMO rebels, and a turning away from the destabilizing influence of Soviet communism. Mozambique's obvious shunning of the Kremlin has resulted in a desperate effort by the Soviet Union to save face and restate its claims by sending a naval task force around the Cape from Angola to Maputo, to show the flag to the dissident Mozambicans.

And now, the Reagan administration is challenging the hand of Moscow in Angola as well. State Department spokesman Charles Redman said on Thursday: Increased Russian involvement in combat operations in Angola is perturbing America. It is important the Soviets realized that such action can influence relations between our countries.

The only way that southern Africa can truly prosper is for its countries and governments to be freed from American-Soviet competition, in order to allow a stable climate to attract development aid. The Soviets have proved their inability to provide this kind of aid, therefore southern Africa's only option for survival lies in improving relations with the West.

Furthermore, southern Africa can only become thoroughly stable if its governments find an amicable accommodation with South Africa, as Mozambique has done through the Nkomati Accord.

CSO: 3400/72

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC OFFICIAL DEMANDS BOTHA OUSTER

EA011307 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT
30 Sep 85

[Text] Compatriots, once again the monotonous propaganda of the racists and their imperialist allies intended to raise false hopes and to render our struggle ineffective has been whipped up to focus our attention on the speech that the fascist leader, Pieter Botha, was to make at another conference of his Nationalist Party in Port Elizabeth. Once again we have been promised so much reform that fascist Botha was expected to make this evening as a demonstration of his alleged change of heart, including the scrapping of the now useless past laws and Botha's talk with the black leaders.

However, in the words of Comrade Tavo Mbeki, a national Executive Committee member of the ANC, Pieter Botha is standing up today as he did earlier on this year to beat his breast and shout of reforms not because of a change of heart but this is yet again another demonstration that his regime is in a deep crisis, his policies are in shambles. Botha is a defeated man and we should not waste our time waiting on him to change his heart and letting him to lull us away from our determination to crush his illegal and criminal regime. As Comrade says, the call of the day for us, the oppressed and democratic forces, whatever Botha stands up and says, must always be that the Botha regime must go. We, the progressive forces, the oppressed and democratic forces of our country must address ourselves to one and one question only, that Botha and his criminals must go.

[Begin Mbeki recording in English] Fellow fighters for the liberation of our suffering motherland: It is important that we recognize the reality and bear it in mind that in fact Botha's policy is in shambles.

The unforgivably criminal policy of the Malans, the Strijdoms, the Verwoerds and Vorsters has landed Botha in a situation in which everything he does brings his day of doom ever nearer. The arrogant confidence of White (baaskaps) is evaporating like the clouds in the face of the storm winds. The very adoption of the new constitution was the act of desperate men. The clearest illustration of this is,

of course, that the same gang of racists who fought hard and strenuously to remove the so-called colored people from the common [word indistinct] are today at pains to persuade the colored people to approve their fraudulent return to the organs of central government through the tri-cameral apartheid parliament.

It is also not so long ago that the same racists were stating openly that South Africans of Indian origin are after all not South Africans at all and should be repatriated to India. P. W. Botha has also gone on to say that a solution to the constitutional future of the 9 million Africans outside the so-called national and independent states would have to be found, as Botha said, for the sake of justice and in the interests of future white generations. And yet the same Botha has been preaching it as something ordained by God that the time was coming when south Africa will be lily-white with not a single African outside the structures of the Bantustan system that has taken so many years to create and impose on the people.

These examples and many more that we can cite all point to one central fact which is that Botha is a defeated man. His entire apartheid policy is in crisis.

His policy of stopping our forward march by force of arms, by terror and extreme repression is producing only one result, the result of inspiring us further into action to remove the Pretoria regime of terrorists and murderers as soon as possible.

Political tricks, whether in the form of bantustans and the tri-cameral parliament, have equally failed in their intention of dividing the black oppressed and directing us away from our objective of one democratic South Africa. Even in the economic sphere, the apartheid system has produced nothing short of an unmitigated disaster. Millions are unemployed. Hundreds of thousands die of hunger in the Bantustans. Millions cannot afford to pay the rising rents, food prices, electricity charges and transport fares and so on. Millions of other are without land which they can till to provide for themselves. Botha is aware of all this and knows that the apartheid regime has failed in many other areas as well. This regime has failed to stop the advance of the Namibian struggle, under the leadership of SWAPO. It has failed to subjugate the peoples of Southern Africa as can be seen by its frantic efforts to compel Botswana and Lesotho, especially, to sign so-called non-aggression pacts. Pretoria has failed to break out of its international isolation and to gain legitimacy and acceptance for its criminal apartheid system despite the recent visit of Pieter W. Botha to Western Europe.

With nowhere to turn, Botha, has, for the first time in South African history, put a couple of token blacks in his cabinet, traitors to the cause of liberation Allan Hendrickse and Amichand Rajbansi. The fact that the white settler minority finds it necessary

to take this step almost 75 years after British imperialism gave it an exclusive right to govern our country shows how deep the crisis is in which the racist white minority finds itself.

Our enemy finds itself sinking deeper and deeper into the quagmire and has now called on the services of the group of unprincipled and immoral paid puppets to fish the racists out of the mud into which they are sinking. It can only be a desperate and defeated man that can rely on the likes of Hindrickse and Rajbansi as his saviours.

But of course, Botha depends on the army as his ultimate saviour. All the talk about a democratic system in South Africa is so much hogwash. Indeed, the one victory that Botha can claim, is that in almost 20 years of intimate dealings with the racist armed forces he has succeeded to build up these forces and to install them in the position in which they are today, a position where they constitute the centre of power in the apartheid state machinery. But even that victory belongs to a defeated politician, to a system that has failed and can only maintain itself by the use of naked, brute force.

Dear compatriots, thanks to our struggle, thanks to our refusal to be intimidated by Pretoria's policy of terrorism or to be misled by the deceitful maneuvers of the racists, the apartheid regime has its back to the wall. All that this regime can do today and in future is to look for ways and means of prolonging its life. It knows that it can no longer seek as it cannot obtain an outright victory over the forces of national liberation and democracy in our country.

To repeat in different ways what we have said earlier to you, dear friends, in our planning, in our thinking, in our mobilization we must proceed from the basis that we have in fact inflicted a whole series of humiliating defeats on the apartheid regime. We have, through struggle, created a situation in which our oppressors themselves know that their entire policy in all its aspects is in tatters. The racists themselves know that for them, movement can only be in one direction, the direction of retreat, the direction of backward movement towards final defeat.

This situation demands that we should use our accumulated strength to move forward, to force the enemy to retreat even faster, to turn that retreat into a rout. The democratic forces of our country must therefore address themselves urgently to the question of what we should do to achieve this movement forward. The first and most important thing that we need to do is to pin on our banners the demand: Botha must go. Botha must go because he does not represent the people of South Africa. His regime is illegitimate and unacceptable, even when it has a sprinkling of puppets who have been rejected by the black people. Botha must go because his rule can only mean untold suffering for the majority of the people of our country. Let the call resound throughout our country. The tyrant Botha must go.

Let us make this call wherever we meet, whatever struggle we are engaged in, be it local or national. We are not asking this tyrant to reform the apartheid system. We are not interested whether he keeps them as they are or amends the immorality and mixed marriages acts.

We are not pinning our hopes on Botha sitting down with us around a conference table to draw up a new democratic constitution for South Africa. We are not pinning our hopes on this because we know that Botha is not interested in a just solution of the South African problem. All that interests him, is the defense and perpetuation of the apartheid system which we have rejected in our millions.

Dear compatriots, the solution to our problems lies in the downfall and destruction of the Botha regime. The tyrant Botha must go. We should not allow anybody to divert us from this demand. We must reject unequivocally all the lies that are told that Botha is experiencing a change of heart, that this tyrant has suddenly become a reformer and peacemaker. There can be no sharing of interests between ourselves and our oppressors. Botha must go. And yet we know that the Botha-Malan regime will not disappear simply because we say so. It is only through unrelenting all round political and military struggle that we will force the Botha regime to go.

When we say Botha must go, we mean that we are no longer prepared to be ruled by a regime which has no authority to govern our country, a regime whose illegal rules we are challenging every day. It is therefore clear that in our continuing offensive against the Pretoria regime we must, in practice, show that we are no longer prepared to be ruled by this racist and fascist clique of usurpers. We must destroy the enemy organs of government. We must render them ineffective and inoperative. Indeed, why should we continue to co-operate with organs of government that we have correctly denounced as institutions imposed on us to perpetuate our own oppression?

Why should we cooperate with structures created and imposed on us in terms of the constitution we rejected on August 22nd and 28th? It makes no sense that we should cooperate with the Bantustan and community council apartheid structures. To achieve our goal of forcing Botha to go, means that among other things and of primary importance we must weaken his capacity to govern us. In rejecting Botha, we also reject his puppets. There is no reason that we should allow these puppets to control our daily life, be it in the Bantustans or the black urban townships. We have accumulated enough organized strength to achieve this objective of making our country ungovernable. We have raised the level of political consciousness among ourselves to the point where we can and must in practice refuse to submit to the dictates of the Pretoria regime.

In every locality and in all parts of our country, we must fight to ensure that we remove the enemy's organs of Government, using all means and methods available to us. We must continue to isolate the puppets who now sit in Botha's tricameral parliament, some of whom have now joined the enemy's cabinet of repression as Muzurewa did in racist Rhodesia. The same should happen to the puppets who direct the bantustan administrations and serve in the community councils and the new local and provincial structures meant to control the so-called coloreds and Indians.

Compatriots, our own deep seated desire to be free demands that we tackle this task of making our country ungovernable with great vigor, determination and fearlessness.

The enemy will of course scream about the needs to maintain law and order and stability. But we reject that law and order and stability, because all those words mean nothing but the maintenance of the apartheid system, a system we must break down, demolish and destroy in struggle. The accomplishment of these tasks means that we should leave no section of our population unorganized. The struggle in which we are engaged requires that we should win specific victories in each specific area.

We campaigned extensively for the boycott of the racist elections last month. During the course of this campaign we further elevated the strength of the organized democratic movement, improved its contact with masses and increased the confidence of these masses in this organized democratic movement as the fighting force which not only protests against the injustices of the apartheid system, but points the way forward to victory. In our continuing assault on the enemy's organs of government we must use these organizational and political games, to activize these organized and conscious revolutionary masses, to take this next step of intensifying our drive to make our country ungovernable.

All classes and strata among the oppressed people are adversely affected by the apartheid system, and they are all victims of Pretoria's oppressive and repressive policies. It is therefore in the interest of all these classes and strata that we defeat the Apartheid regime. Accordingly, our offensive against the enemy's organs of government has to be carried out by the people in their entirety. This is not a task that should be left to the youth alone or to the workers alone.

It requires the involvement of the people as a whole. It is therefore the task of our democratic movement to ensure that all these classes and strata are organized, that they share a common political perspective, that they are motivated to act together in unity, to achieve the national task of breaking the suffocating hold of the racist rulers over all our people. Of particular importance in this regard,

is the organization and activization of the black workers to engage in struggle not only to advance their economic position but also to accomplish the political tasks facing the entire people of our country.

Finally, compatriots, in this struggle, we should use all means and methods available to us, elaborate various tactics according to the objective situation, all with the aim of paralyzing and destroying the enemy's state machinery. This means that we must combine both political and military methods of struggle. We have to hit the enemy from all sides, take him by surprise where we can, but otherwise force him into a situation where he finds the country ungovernable.
[end recording]

CSO: 3400/78

SOUTH AFRICA

SOCIOLOGIST WARNS OF KEY FACTORS LEADING TO REVOLUTION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 13 Sep 85 p 6

[Article by Sheryl Raine]

[Text]

South Africa must neutralise key factors in the fabric of its society if it is to escape the risk of mass revolution and evolve peacefully. These are the words of Dr Nic Rhoodie, one of the country's leading sociologists.

Dr Rhoodie, of the Human Sciences Research Council, was speaking at a seminar in Johannesburg yesterday arranged by the National Institute for Personnel Research.

He said the successful tapping of human resources could take place only against a background of social stability.

He highlighted underlying factors which sociologists had identified as key factors contributing to mass revolution in Third World countries. All the factors applied to South Africa and, if they were allowed to exist *in combination*, the risk of a mass revolution became considerable.

The factors include:

- Establishment of institutions of higher learning capable of producing large numbers of potentially frustrated intellectuals.
- Introduction of compulsory mass education.
- Insufficient opportunities to attain positions of power.

EMOTIVE SYMBOLS

- Mass education that is not accompanied by corresponding economic power.
- A pattern of boom followed by economic recession.
- Contact — through urbanisation, for example — between unequally stratified groups.
- An ideology that focuses on change and projects emotive symbols of revolution.
- Charismatic leaders.

Dr Rhoodie described these factors as the "dry grass of revolution" which needed only a spark to set them alight.

It was imperative that ways be found to neutralise the effects of these factors to prevent them occurring in combination.

He added other factors pertinent to the South African situation:

- A widespread feeling of deprivation among the challengers (of power) relative to the living standards and power of the dominant groups.
- A general feeling among the challengers that the dominant group was the source of their deprivation.
- Mobilisation and politicisation of mainstream protest movements.

SUPPORT EVIDENCE

Asked by a delegate if there was any empirical evidence to back up the findings on these revolutionary factors, Dr Rhoodie said: "I wish I could say there was none, but there is overwhelming evidence to support this model for revolutionary behaviour."

He added that there was a growing perception among whites that the unrest in black areas was the beginning of mass revolution.

"Right or wrong, this is the perception of the people, and whites are becoming increasingly pessimistic."

HSRC surveys had shown that in June more than 70 percent of whites believed terrorism would increase.

Dr Rhoodie said there were also positive elements in the South African equation. These included a growing acceptance by whites of multiracial government.

Surveys had shown that 48 percent of whites favoured a multiracial government made up of whites, coloureds and Indians similar to the present system, and 46 percent of whites favoured a multiracial government including blacks.

What was still totally unacceptable to whites was black majority rule, he said.

CSO: 3400/11

SOUTH AFRICA

LE GRANGE DISCUSSES POLICE ACTIONS DURING UNREST

MB270856 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Sep 85 p 23

[Text] /Since August last year unrest has spread throughout the country, claiming nearly 700 lives, including those of 12 policemen. At least a third of the deaths are caused by black-versus-black violence. There have been increasing allegations of unnecessary police violence and criticisms of police methods of control. Political Staffer Bruce Cameron interviewed the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange./ [slantlines indicate boldface as published]

Question: The police have been the subject of increasing criticism, particularly in the United States, about the methods they use to control demonstrations, marches and riots. What is your reaction to this criticism?

Mr le Grange: It is ironic that the police are always criticized after the event for the methods they use to control demonstrations and riots. I recall clearly how severely the police in the United States and the United Kingdom were criticized during the riots in Miami, Florida, and London a few years ago and, more recently, in Birmingham.

The U.S. State Department should be the last to criticize us in this respect. It must rather look to the beam in its own eye instead of the splinter in ours.

I have often stated in public that neither I nor the commissioner of Police will condone any form of violence on the part of the police and strict instructions in this regard have been issued. But, equally, we cannot allow our policemen to be killed or injured in their difficult task of trying to uphold the law. Sometimes they have to face brutal and callous crowds who do not care about human life.

Question: You have been reported as saying that people with complaints should lay charges at police stations. But the point has been raised that people affected may be afraid to complain to the people about whom the complaints are made. Is there any possibility of an independent person being appointed to investigate the complaints?

Mr le Grange: It is difficult for the police to investigate complaints unless they have the facts. Unfortunately, complainants too often complain to the media and supply false and unsubstantiated allegations. The police are then expected to act. The truth is that many people making allegations against the police are not prepared to have their allegations tested in a court of law.

It is not necessary to have an additional person investigating complaints because the attorney-general is ultimately responsible for a final decision on any complaint lodged with the police.

A person can lay a complaint at the charge office, with the station commander or even with the district commandant. Because one policeman hits you on the head there is no reason why you should not complain to one of the 51,000 other policemen.

Question: But won't a policeman be sympathetic to another policeman in an investigation?

Mr le Grange: They could be--but the investigation against a policeman must be carried out by an officer and under the rules laid down by the attorney-general. The attorney-general, who is an experienced man and absolutely independent, will not be easily bluffed.

Question: The use by the police of quirts has been strongly criticized as a method for dealing with demonstrations, particularly when they are peaceful. Would it not be better for people who disregard bans on demonstrations to be arrested and charged in court?

Mr le Grange: One must be realistic. If we arrested everyone by the hundreds of thousands it would be exactly what our enemies want. They want to inconvenience us with numbers. Our policy is that, if necessary, we arrest the leaders. The rest of the crowd--who are just followers or purposely paid to emotionally involved--are instructed to disperse. If they do not disperse we will assist them to disperse. When the police act they use the minimum of force.

A quirt will not kill or seriously injure anyone. Overseas they use heavy batons which can cause serious injury.

Question: Are other methods of riot control being considered?

Mr le Grange: The use of water cannon and other riot control methods are constantly being examined in our endeavor to operate as effectively as possible.

Question: There appears in some areas to be a mood of ill-feeling developing toward the police because of the manner in which the unrest is being handled. Are you concerned about this?

Mr le Grange: I am aware of this but there are reasons for it. Many people are seeing a riot situation for the first time and do not know what it looks like. The actions from both sides must have shocked them.

Any riot situation is ugly. I am quite aware of the complaints against the police but I do know you do not fight rioters by turning the other cheek.

Question: What are you going to do to improve the image of the police force?

Mr le Grange: I want to give the assurance that, notwithstanding the unfortunate hurt that has been caused, the police will work very hard to recover the position of confidence they had received from the community they served. I have requested the commissioner to give personal attention to this.

Question: What is the future of black policemen who have been the brunt of attacks in the townships? Will they be able to return to their homes?

Mr le Grange: It is true that black policemen and their families in a few areas have had to endure extreme hardship. But they have remained extremely loyal and are continuing their fight against crime and lawlessness. They form part of the communities they serve and it is important that they are allowed to live in those communities. The necessary steps have been taken to ensure their safety.

CSO: 3400/78

SOUTH AFRICA

LIST OF 130 PEOPLE RELEASED FROM DETENTION

MB281007 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1002 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, 28 Sep (SAPA)--Following are names of the 130 people released from detention under the state of emergency regulations over the last week, according to the latest lists from police in Pretoria:

Name	Magisterial District
1 Samuel Khumalo	Johannesburg
2 Agrippa Kubheka	Johannesburg
3 Khulili Kunene	Johannesburg
4 Ntozanele Malinda	Johannesburg
5 Andreas Sitole	Johannesburg
6 Dennis Magiatua	Johannesburg
7 Dennis Beginane	Johannesburg
8 Dickson Phiri	Johannesburg
9 Joseph Makarumele	Johannesburg
10 Joseph Masetenyane	Johannesburg
11 Glen Ntsieng	Johannesburg
12 Dennis Morake	Johannesburg
13 Embrose Dladlu	Johannesburg
14 Aubrey Madlala	Johannesburg
15 Colin Mokoene	Johannesburg
16 Forunate Madlala	Johannesburg
17 Patience Mbele	Johannesburg
18 Lucas Stihebe	Johannesburg
19 Faith Matshepo	Johannesburg
20 Mashoba Leslie	Johannesburg
21 Portio-Sonto Mathebula	Johannesburg
22 David Dalasile	Johannesburg
23 Sikele Mhlangu	Johannesburg
24 Richard Makabela	Johannesburg
25 Julius Kabelo	Johannesburg
26 David Pasha	Johannesburg
27 Patrick Xaba	Benoni
28 Isaac Zwane	Benoni
29 Sam Maise	Benoni
30 Charles Shabalala	Benoni

31	Augustus Khazoa	Benoni
32	Fanie Myeni	Benoni
33	Ephraim Nkosi	Benoni
34	Isaac Modudu	Benoni
35	Harald Thekiso	Benoni
36	Brenton Zwane	Benoni
37	Kenneth Sigende	Benoni
38	Simon Mokdena	Benoni
39	Moses Mihimkulu	Benoni
40	Gabriel Zulu	Benoni
41	Joseph Shabalala	Benoni
42	Michael Kubheka	Benoni
43	Otto Sibabamotsi	Benoni
44	Johannes Maskela	Benoni
45	Johannes Tiwane	Benoni
46	Michael Mdluli	Benoni
47	Molefe Paul Sefularo	Johannesburg
48	Cecil Mdwayi	Johannesburg
49	Frans Msimango	Johannesburg
50	Simon Msimango	Johannesburg
51	Emmaneual Radebe	Johannesburg
52	Hamelo Mayakane	Johannesburg
53	Reginald Mkhonza	Johannesburg
54	Frank Lanza	Johannesburg
55	Hlumbi Biyana	Johannesburg
56	Issac Marema	Johannesburg
57	Joel Lelape	Johannesburg
58	Cedric Rossouw	Johannesburg
59	Sulamani Vamile	Johannesburg
60	Johnston Sahdines	Johannesburg
61	Tehmbile Nonjeju	Johannesburg
62	Mzwandile Axola	Johannesburg
63	Nuyani Soyamblana	Johannesburg
64	Phakamile Mlaba	Johannesburg
65	Mjwenqaba Bolise	Johannesburg
66	Sipol Moli	Johannesburg
67	Aaron Basie	Johannesburg
68	Salomiti Nontshina	Johannesburg
69	Nkwedun Anetoiyi	Johannesburg
70	Ariel Soyioi	Johannesburg
71	Thembani Mcune	Johannesburg
72	Lision Thube	Johannesburg
73	Nluleki Thadine	Johannesburg
74	Zamele Noaka	Johannesburg
75	Muthutra Sicqhalala	Johannesburg
76	Xolisi Majoka	Johannesburg
77	Derick Mahayija	Johnesburg
78	Ludwe Nxyhe	Johannesburg
79	Ghandi Roxo	Johannesburg
80	Malaya Sam	Johannesburg

81	Mbuyiyiselo Zudiqo	Johannesburg
82	Mdulelo Tosi	Johannesburg
83	Jacob Mabella	Johannesburg
84	Mooiman Stado	Johannesburg
85	Bunisele Sjokwe	Johannesburg
86	Norman Nlakake	Johannesburg
87	Theba Windvogel	Johannesburg
88	Tosemele Mali	Johannesburg
89	Lingele Jobo	Johannesburg
90	Robert Buthelezi	Johannesburg
91	Gladys Jedna	Johannesburg
92	Nelson Niki	Johannesburg
93	Henry Mitchell	Johannesburg
94	Klaas Thembeka	Johannesburg
95	Sidwe Donald	Johannesburg
96	Lucky Ntamo	Johannesburg
97	Alex Tlhoaele	Johannesburg
98	Harold Mahonko	Johannesburg
99	Gregory Sauls	Johannesburg
100	Edward Jansen	Johannesburg
101	Sydwell Dlamini	Johannesburg
102	Taecious Matangana	Johannesburg
103	Nxolise Sadike	Johannesburg
104	Keke John Mofokeng	Johannesburg
105	Patrick Mokone Mvzwakhle	Johannesburg
106	Samuel Jonas	Johannesburg
107	Irwin Goliath	Johannesburg
108	Hendrik Barnard	Johannesburg
109	Henry Human	Johannesburg
110	Vernon Mostert	Johannesburg
111	Stanley Heilbron	Johannesburg
112	Piete Schutte	Johannesburg
113	Biphino Sankie	Johannesburg
114	Zwglinzima Nzuko	Johannesburg
115	John Booii	Johannesburg
116	Whitey Fikizolo	Johannesburg
117	Buyisile James Grigis	Johannesburg
118	Desember Booii	Johannesburg
119	Benson Ntuwa	Johannesburg
120	Dennis Malahliman	Johannesburg
121	Terence Makili	Johannesburg
122	Michael Xontana	Johannesburg
123	Freddie Mbambra	Johannesburg
124	Elvis Ntebe	Johannesburg
125	Mncedigi Lanadazi	Johannesburg
126	Gladman Sigoko	Johannesburg
127	Vuyani Kobi	Johannesburg
128	Monnabisu Faxi.	Johannesburg
129	Tozamile Modose	Johannesburg
130	Mooiman Stabo	Johannesburg

CSO: 3400/78

SOUTH AFRICA

NEL SAYS FOREIGN MEDIA MUST ACT RESPONSIBLY

MB271932 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1855 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Bloemfontein, 27 Sep SAPA--The deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, today told local journalists there was an onus on the foreign media to convey an honest and responsible picture of South Africa to the rest of the world.

At the KWA [Cape Winegrowers Association] prizegiving for local journalism, Mr Nel noted it was the first function he would address in his new capacity as head of the Bureau for Information.

The bureau was created earlier this month to make the government and its departments more "accessible" to the press, Mr Nel said, adding:

"This step was taken because the government realises that a healthy and open relationship between the press and the state is a precondition for factual, balanced and objective news coverage of government policy, actions and viewpoints."

The press played a cardinal role in keeping the public informed, Mr Nel said, and "one of the cornerstones of democracy is the public's right to know."

Mr Nel said that despite what appeared in news coverage abroad, South Africa was a relatively free and open country.

It was ironic, however, that the freedom which the press enjoyed was used by foreign journalists "to slander and falsely typify (South Africa) as a closed, unfree and unjust society, with the accent on the inaccessible and inhuman government" and its policy of "so-called apartheid."

Mr Nel said the government had admitted that apartheid was discriminatory, "but it is no longer government policy and the leftovers are busy dying a final death."

"The tragedy is that the outside world, fed by the opinion-forming mass media, will not or cannot admit the disappearance of institutionalized apartheid."

Mr Nel said foreign journalists had a responsibility to give the world an objective picture of South Africa.

"The onus rests on the foreign media representatives, despite their own preconceived perceptions, to convey to the outside world their reactions in an honest, responsible and objective manner."

CSO: 3400/72

SOUTH AFRICA

RESULTS OF ORANGE FREE STATE CONGRESS DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Sep 85 p 10

[Article by David Braun]

[Text]

This week's Free State congress, attended by only a handful of media representatives, turned out to be far more epoch-making than its celebrated Natal counterpart of last month.

Only one or two foreign Pressmen and a few South African journalists were at the Bloemfontein City Hall to hear the State President, Mr P W Botha, deliver the coup de grace to the Nationalist illusion that some day there would be no black citizens left in South Africa.

They also heard Mr Botha's voice quaver emotionally when he promised that if the political accommodation of blacks required "drastic reform" he would go again to the country.

Much of South Africa was surprised that Mr Botha did not use his Rubicon speech to announce that the Government would be prepared to return South African citizenship to those who lost it in the process of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei becoming independent.

There is still some speculation that the President, enraged by the huge publicity build-up and pressure to make a major statement, cut this significant concession from his Durban speech.

Sources closer to the President say, however, that Mr Botha did not have time to consult all the relevant leaders of the national states before the Durban speech and that Bloemfontein was his first opportunity to make the decision public.

There are indications that the President will make clear his specific reforms on a piecemeal basis, at his own pace.

The Free State congress was also important for other developments.

TAKEN BY SURPRISE

Firstly, the willingness of delegates to accept the urgent need to redress the fundamental grievances of blacks appeared to take some party leaders by surprise.

Certainly the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, was moved to say how much he valued the understanding shown of the need for urgent reform.

Several delegates called on the Government to find solutions to the political dilemma. One man, who said he worked closely with blacks, called for the scrapping of influx control because he understood how frustrated and bitter it had made people.

Mr Heunis said that in his view South Africa's people, particularly blacks, were over-regulated. He had asked his department, which took over the administration of black affairs from Co-operation and Development at the beginning of this month, to review all regulations which affected blacks with a view to scrapping measures wherever possible.

Ironically, some of the regulations that so intimately regulate people's lives, those provided for by the Group Areas Act, were used by party leaders to ram through congress a long-awaited reform. This was the decision to scrap the old Free State Republic statute which banned Indians and certain other people from living or working in the province.

RECOMMENDATION

Delegates were asked to vote for the recommendation that the statute be repealed to bring the Free State in line with the rest of the country. However, they were hastily assured that as the Group Areas Act would still apply there would be no real change in the status of the province.

Catch 22 is that an Indian may live only in an Indian group area, and there is no Indian group area in the Free State.

This means that Indians who want to live in the Free State (many have said they could force themselves to resist the urge) will in effect still not be able to do so.

But just when delegates might have been assured that the regulations would come to their assistance, the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Piet Badenhorst, told the congress the next day that the advantage of the Group Areas Act was that, for every restriction it embodied, a permit of exemption could be issued so that no person need be unnecessarily inconvenienced.

The congress was also notable for the opening speech given by the Transvaal leader of the National Party, Mr F W de Klerk.

He set out the Government's guidelines for negotiations and made an earnest appeal for leaders to come forward. It was not only the content of reform which was important, he said, but the approach of those who wanted to take part in it. "Reform will not succeed if the silent majority of all population groups remain silent ... The accord between all groups, which this country is so badly in need of, will only materialise if a sufficient number of leaders have the courage to negotiate even if it has to be done in the face of intimidation," he said.

SOUTH AFRICA

FOUR KILLED AS ZULUS ATTACK TOWNSHIP

NC281746 Paris AFP in English 1703 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Durban, South Africa, 28 Sep (AFP)--At least four people were killed and an unknown number injured after several hundred Zulu warriors went on the rampage in a black township near here during celebrations commemorating the 19th century Zulu King Shaka, eye-witnesses said.

As Zulu Chief Gatsha Buthelezi addressed some 6,000 members of his INkatha Party at Umlazi, on the outskirts of this Indian Ocean port city, one of his top aids left the meeting with several hundred Zulus armed with spears and headed for the nearby township of Lamontville--a stronghold of the country's largest anti-apartheid grouping, the United Democratic Front (UDF).

Journalists who followed the armed group said they attacked passers-by in the township and were then confronted by a group of young UDF supporters.

A pitched battle ensued which was eventually broken up by South African security forces who arrived in five armored cars, the eyewitnesses said.

Witnesses said at least four people were killed. A local hospital said it had received three people from Lamontville dead on arrival.

The group of armed Zulus was led in its charge through the township by senior Inkatha official, Prince Gideon Zulu, deputy chief whip of the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly, set up by the South African Government under its "homelands" policy, local journalists said.

The attack on Lamontville came amid a mounting campaign by pro-UDF residents of the township to resist attempts by the South African Government to incorporate it into Kwazulu.

Inkatha and UDF supporters also clashed violently during widespread rioting around Durban eight weeks ago in which about 60 people died.

Meanwhile, in his speech at Inkatha's King Shaka Day meeting, Chief Buthelezi made a point of saying that his organization was powerful because "it did not dissipate its strength on street corners in killing our fellow blacks".

"We will defend our homes and our property with our lives if necessary," he said, adding, "we will clean out all hornets nests and we will banish from our midst the agents of death and destruction who want blacks to kill blacks."

This was a reference to the murders in black townships during the past year of dozens of black policemen, local officials and blacks viewed as collaborators with the white authorities.

He also attacked the banned African National Congress (ANC), which is fighting to overthrow white minority rule in South Africa, and said "black South Africans do not want to conduct their liberation struggle this way."

"I know there is such a thing as a just war but I say black South Africans will not turn to supporting violence en masse while there is yet one non-violent action which can succeed," Chief Buthelezi said.

CSO: 3400/72

SOUTH AFRICA

RAILWAYS ACCUSED OF HARASSING MIXED TRAVEL

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Sep 85 p 5

[Article by Zenaide Vendeiro]

[Text]

Ticket examiners, backed by railways policemen, have been harassing non-white train passengers occupying "mixed" coaches, *The Star* has been told.

Since mixed-race train travel was introduced on certain train coaches, *The Star* has been inundated with complaints by black and coloured commuters about overcrowding and insulting treatment by railways staff.

And they say that fewer whites are travelling on trains because of the change.

A source in the South African Transport Services (SATS) said this week the railways had received many letters from uninformed whites objecting to "kaffirs" travelling with them.

The true situation is that there are still the same number of white coaches. These are still marked "Whites Only" and only whites may travel in them.

But certain non-white coaches have been opened to all races. These have no markings and are known as "open" coaches.

Complaints received by *The Star* this week include:

● Mr Elwin White of Coronationville said he and others had, on several occasions, been ejected from open coaches by ticket examiners, who swore, made racial remarks and forced them to enter "overcrowded" non-white coaches.

He said that, when he complained, the examiner summoned a group of railway policemen who manhandled him.
● Miss Desiree Abrams said she boarded a Johannesburg-bound train at Doornfontein station this week and entered a coach with no markings, which she understood to be an open coach.

A railways official informed the non-whites in the coach over a loudspeaker that they were travelling in the wrong coach and asked them to move. He said railways staff had neglected to mark the coach for "Whites Only" and apologised.

When the train arrived at Johannesburg station, a "Whites Only" sign was placed on the coach, she said.

An SATS spokesman, Mr Janne van Zyl, yesterday said his impression was that there had been no drop in white passengers since integrated coaches were introduced. "But SATS have not made a recent count of passengers and I cannot categorically deny that there has been a fall-off," he said.

He said he had investigated Mr White's complaint. An inspector accompanied Mr White on the train home on Thursday night and found that, of the 62 seats available for non-whites, only 25 were occupied.

He added that all passengers were of value to SATS and action would be taken against staff if it was found they acted against instructions.

More coaches would also be provided if claims of overcrowding were valid.

Mr van Zyl said he would investigate Miss Abrams' complaint and invited passengers with grievances to call him at (011) 774-5122.

CSO: 3400/11

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

EEC GIVES TRC LOCOMOTIVES--Dar es Salaam, 4 Oct (SHIHATA/PANA--The European Economic Community (EEC) today handed over five locomotives worth U.S. \$8 million to the state-owned Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC). The locomotives, to be used on the German built central line from Dar es Salaam to the Lake Tanganyika ports of Kigoma and that of Mwanza in Lake Victoria is expected to ease transportation of [words indistinct] Uganda and Zaire. TRC officials said at handing over ceremony that the corporation anticipates to handle 400,000 tonnes [words indistinct] countries imports and exports (?thus) superceding last years 200,000 tonnes. The central line, vital for economies of the four neighbouring countries, was built in the 1800's. The four countries use the Dar es Salaam port for their imports and exports. [Excerpt] [Dakar PANA in English 1030 GMT 4 Oct 85 EA]

CSO: 3400/86

ZAIRE

EXCHANGE OF DETAINEES WITH ZAMBIA BY 15 OCTOBER

AB291731 Paris AFP in English 1917 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Lusaka, 29 Sep (AFP)--Zambia and Zaire have agreed to exchange detainees held during their various border conflicts by 15 October, official sources said here today.

The agreement was the highlight of the 5-day annual meeting of the Zambia-Zaire Joint Permanent Commission held in Lubumbashi, Zaire, last week. The sources said those to be released include seven Zambian security officers arrested while travelling along the road through the "Pedicle," a Zairean salient into Zambia, and three Zaireans arrested in the Gililabombwe and Kapushi border areas.

According to the source the detainees will be exchanged through diplomatic channels. The joint commission also called for an end to the harassment of Zambians on the Pedicle road, which links Zambia's northern copperbelt town of Muto and the town of Mansa through Zairean territory.

Also adopted at the meeting were several measures including a call for the prompt exchange of information regarding (?criminals) on both sides in order to minimize crime. It called for a quick ratification of the extradition treaty so criminals who take refuge on either side could be repatriated.

The deployment of troops along the border area was discussed at length and the two sides observed that cross-border smuggling and other crimes had not been curbed, the sources said.

For the past 5 years, the Zambia-Zaire border areas have been troubled by exchanges of gunfire between soldiers from both countries and by smuggling rings and bandit groups.

CSO: 3400/75

ZAIRE

AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE ADVOCATES 'LEAGUE OF BLACK STATES'

AB302127 Dakar PANA in English 1824 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Dakar, 30 Sep (PANA)--The establishment of a League of Black States has once again come up for discussion. According to Zaire's ambassador to France, Mr Sakombi Inonko, the league will be an effective instrument in the service of African people south of the Sahara in their search for solutions to persistent social, cultural, and economic problems.

Chairing a dinner-debate organized by the Senegalese Press Club on Friday in Dakar on the theme "the Negro question and the League of Black States," Ambassador Inongo asserted that the League of Black States, an idea launched by President Mobutu, could like the League of Arab States serve as an ideal framework for decisionmakers of member states to address themselves collectively at any time to specific problems facing their people. He cited these problems as poverty and the increasing development gap between these states and the industrialized countries.

These problems, according to the ambassador, can only be resolved through the creation of an awareness in the black man about his status of a victim of discrimination in a state which has been exploited and continues to lag behind because of this exploitation.

Mr Sakombi Inonko, Zaire's former information minister, was opposed to those who believe that the League of Black States will reduce the power and the credibility of the Organization of African Unity. The ambassador who also rejected the notion of racial prejudice in the creation of the league called on African intellectuals to reflect upon the project and contribute effectively to its realization.

Asked to define the structure and content of the league, Mr Inongo said these should be left to the wisdom of the heads of state of countries which will be members.

The League of Black States will not be established to counter the League of Arab States, the ambassador said, adding that just like all Arabs can today find solutions to especially their economic problems within the

framework of a special organization outside the United Nations, the OAU and the Movement of Nonaligned Countries, so also should black states decide in future what they consider capable of improving their conditions and bringing them to the level attained by others.

Black states, continued Mr Inongo, could also concert action outside continental and world bodies towards the development of science and technology.

Mr Sakombi Inonko appealed for total mobilization for the successful implementation of this project, adding it will be the best mechanism for economic integration and for fighting racism.

Apartheid in South Africa, according to the ambassador, is a problem which can be solved if black states come together as a bloc and fight for the total liberation of the continent.

In reply to a question on why the country is proposing a League of Black States and not a League of Black People, the ambassador said it is better to first of all sweep ones doorstep before sweeping that of the neighbour. The other blacks (in Arab, European and North American countries) live in states which are already advanced compared to those of black Africa, Mr Inongo said, adding that the league proposed by President Mobutu is a project that should be realized for the benefit of black Africa which is lagging behind white Africa and other continents.

The 6-hour debate attended by Senegalese intellectuals and journalists of the national and international press ended with very little positive interventions in favour of the project as defined by its initiator.

CSO: 3400/75

ZAIRE

BRIEFS

DEFENSE SECRETARY TO VISIT SEOUL--Kinshasa, 28 Sep (AZAP)--General Likulia Bolongo, secretary of state for national defense and territorial security, will visit Seoul next December at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Korea, it was learned from the embassy of that country in Kinshasa on Friday. The purpose of the visit will be to further strengthen the relations of military cooperation existing between South Korea and Zaire. The secretary of state for national defense and territorial security will also convey the sentiments of gratitude of the Executive Council and of the Zairian Armed Forces to the Korean Government and Army for all the tokens of sympathy and solidarity that testify to the importance of the friendship existing between the two countries and that give a particular character to the Zairian-Korean military cooperation which should be strengthened and developed. [Text] [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1000 GMT 28 Sep 85]

CSO: 3400/75

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN YOUTH GROUP--The two-man delegation of the Pan-African Youth Movement is in the country from Algeria for consultations with the UNIP youth league on multilateral and bilateral issues. The issues concern the international youth movement and the developments in Southern Africa. The delegation is led by the movement's secretary general, Mr (Mohammed Damusiperez). [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Sep 85]

CSO: 3400/75

ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

STIFFER PENALTIES ON POACHERS--Harare--Stiffer penalties will soon be imposed on poachers, illegal ivory dealers and those who tamper with endangered plants. The acting Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism, Mr Richard Hove, told the Senate on Wednesday that the National Parks and Wildlife Act was being amended to provide harsher measures. The draft amendments, which would tighten control on exploitation and commercial transactions in endangered plants or trophies of endangered wildlife species, were at the final stages. An additional 115 scouts, mainly former combatants, had recently been engaged and deployed to areas where poaching was rife. It was hoped that a contingent of 500 anti-poaching officers, with specialised training in various fields, including investigation, would eventually be employed he said--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Sep 85 p 9]

DETAINEES 'PROPERTY SUPERVISED'--Harare--Zimbabwe's Government has taken over the supervision of properties and assets of two Whites detained for nearly four years as enemies of the State and a third White who fled the country after being acquitted on espionage charges. Philip Hartlebury and Colin Evans were arrested in December 1981 and acquitted in the High Court in January 1983 of charges of running a South African spy ring. The court ruled that confessions they made were obtained by torture and were not admissible. But the two men were redetained immediately after the trial and have been kept since in the maximum security prison under emergency powers regulations ruling them enemies of the State. The third man, Colin Bickle, was arrested in February 1982 and released in May that year by a magistrate's court that found him not guilty of exporting arms to South Africa and of using his private plane to fly South African spies into Zimbabwe. Bickle was instead fined R5000 for contravening the Immigration Act and the Customs and Excise Act. Bickle fled the country for South Africa immediately after his acquittal, escaping a fresh detention order against him. All properties and assets of the three men have been placed under State supervision to prevent their being used for illegal or undesirable purposes--Sapa-AP. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Sep 85, p 10]

SOUTH AFRICA ACCUSED, ARMING DISSIDENTS--Harare--Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe has accused South Africa of continuing to arm "super-Zapu" dissident elements as well as bandits in Mozambique and Angola. Addressing a gathering of several thousand at Tongogara, about 30 km northeast of Shurugwe, he said: "They are doing this to make sure that no country in Southern Africa becomes strong enough to support liberation movements in

Namibia and South Africa itself." Zimbabwe still had enemies on its borders and South Africa continued to destabilise Mozambique and Angola. "We had to send our troops in to help Mozambique because of what Mozambique did during the war here. We will never forget their aid to us during our time of need," he said--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN 23 Sep 85, p 4]

AIM IS PRISON POPULATION CUT--Harare--The Zimbabwean Government is studying ways of reducing the country's prison population, which is among the highest in the world, according to the Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr Eddison Zvobgo. He told the Senate on Tuesday that there were about 14,000 people in the country's jails, proportionately more than in most other countries--particularly in the developed world. Among the measures being considered was periodic imprisonment. "I would like to see drunken drivers locked up every Friday and released on Monday--straight to work," he said. Reckless drivers, whom he called "killers on the road", should be sent to clean mortuaries at weekends, he suggested. Zimbabwe's prison system was governed by international conventions and the country could not afford to be seen to be primitive, he said--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 26 Sep 85 p 16]

SCHOOL RAZED BY REBELS--Bulawayo--Pupils at a Matabeleland school were being taught under trees after armed rebels burnt down their classrooms, teachers' houses and neighbouring villagers' mud-and-grass huts, police said yesterday. The gunmen, allegedly Zapu dissidents loyal to opposition leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, ordered boys and girls at the Zimbadule Primary School to throw their books onto a pile. The rebels then set fire to the books and to desks. No one was hurt in the September 19 attack on the school, 30 km northwest of Bulawayo. "They seemed to have done this just to get at the Government because this is a State school," a teacher said. The rebels, armed with semi-automatic rifles, lectured teachers and pupils on what they said were shortcomings of the Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe's five-year-old socialist Government, witnesses said. Some 200 to 300 rebels, former guerrillas who fought for Mr Nkomo in the seven-year war for independence, are roaming Matabeleland, Mr Nkomo's traditional tribal stronghold--Sapa-AP.--[Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Sep 85 p 11]

ZIMBABWEAN HELD IN SOUTH AFRICA--Harare--A White Zimbabwean garage owner, Mr Ivan van der Walt (71), has been detained on charges of alleged subversive activities in an ongoing crackdown against opposition leader Joshua Nkomo's Zapu Party. Mrs Cheryl van der Walt said her father-in-law was arrested under emergency powers regulations in a midnight police raid on his home in Bulawayo last Friday. Mr Van der Walt was served with a detention order accusing him, among other things, of frequent visits to South Africa to acquire arms for anti-government rebels who profess loyalty to Dr Nkomo. Scores of Blacks, including MPs, and about a dozen Whites have been detained in the last three months. One of the Whites, Bullawayo City Councillor and former Mayor, Mr Mike Constandinos, appeared in the Bulawayo Magistrate's Court yesterday for a routine remand to November 7. Last week, Mr Constandinos was released on bail on charges of possessing subversive literature. Government officials say the detentions follow routine police investigations into activities

against the State, including support for armed rebels who operate in Matabeleland. Dr Nkomo has denied that he gives orders to rebels who have murdered and mainmed scores of party officials and supporters of the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe. The opposition leader has countered that the crackdown is an attempt to frame his party so that it can be banned, paving the way for Mr Mugabe's avowed aim to create a one-party state in Zimbabwe-- Sapa-AP. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 27 Sep 85 p 15]

CSO: 3400/54

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